

## Negro Atty Handles Suit With All-White Principals

PINE BLUFF, Ark. - (SNS) - A dispute between Revenue Commissioner, Dean Morley and the white operator of a beer parlor, was carried into the United States District Court at Little Rock last week by Negro attorney, W. Harold Flowers, who contended in the petition filed that Commissioner Morley was withholding a beer permit from Mary Ella Case, his white client, in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

In denying the license, Commissioner Morley said that Mrs. Case was selling beer to white and Negro patrons on the same premises. Peace officers in Pine Bluff, he said, fear that racial disturbances might result if she continues to serve Negro patrons at this place, the Castle Drive Inn, 1701 West Sixth Avenue.

Chief of Police Met Galligher, of Pine Bluff, immediately denied that he had complained about the possibility of racial disturbances at the Inn, and declared that he had written a letter to Morley, approving re-issuance of the beer permit to Mrs. Case. He said it was his understanding that other law enforcement officers in the County had done the same thing. Galligher said he had received no complaints from white business owners or residents of the place concerning the serving of Negroes.

In his petition for relief, Flowers sets out that there are numerous other places here where beer is served to all races, and that his client is complying with the law at her drive-in restaurant by serving Negroes on one side and whites on the other.

"The question of whether practice of defendant in adopting and maintaining a policy of refusing to issue plaintiff a renewal that plaintiff serves members of the Negro race in a manner consistent with the laws of Arkansas, at the same place of business where she served persons of other races, constitutes a denial of the right of plaintiff to equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the constitution," the petition states.

Mrs. Case, said to be a liberal white woman, retained Flowers after several local white attorneys refused to represent her. Flowers, it is recalled, represented Negro patrons of the DeWitt School district in their successful suit to force the school board to improve school facilities for Negro children. The case has been assigned to Judge J. Lemley, who favorably de-

cided the DeWitt school suit. Flowers is a vice president of the National Bar Association. The case is attracting front page attention in the daily press of Pine Bluff and Little Rock, because it represents the first time that a white woman has been represented by a Negro attorney in the South.



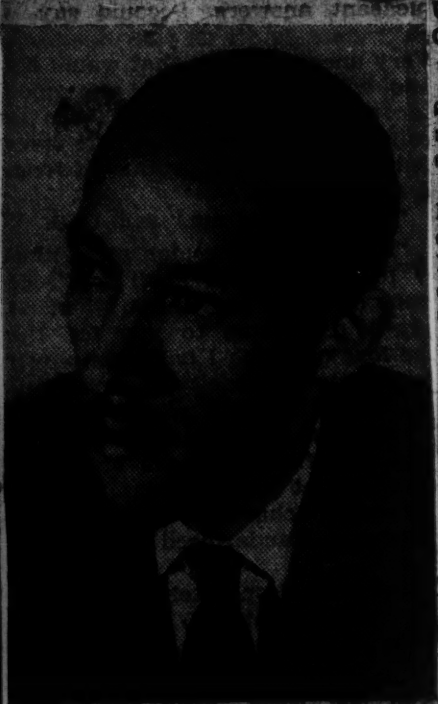
24 1949

Justice Jane M. Bolin

**Justice Bolin**  
**Returns To Post**  
*7-28-49*  
NEW YORK (NNPA) - Domestic Relations Court Justice Jane M. Bolin was reappointed by Mayor William O'Dwyer last Thursday to serve a full ten-year term in her \$14,000 a year post on the Domestic Court bench.  
Mayor O'Dwyer administered the oath of office to Judge Bolin at City Hall in ceremonies witnessed by her young son. She is one of two colored judges in Domestic Court, the other being Judge Hubert T. Delany, whose term expires in 1955. Judge Bolin's term expired July 21. Judge Bolin, a widow, lives with her son at 555 Edgecombe Avenue.



# San Francisco Gets Daily World (24) Attache, Ex. Asst. District Attorney



ATTY. CECIL F. POOLE

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—San Francisco now has the first Negro Assistant District Attorney in the history of the city.

Cecil F. Poole, prominent local lawyer, was sworn in (Monday April 18) by District Attorney Edmund C. Brown and was immediately assigned to the Municipal Court Division in the Hall of Justice.

Poole was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1926 and from the Michigan Law School in 1928. He then attended Harvard University Law School, and in 1930 was awarded the degree of Master of Law from that school.

Poole practiced law in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for three years with the firm of Brown & Jones. He was also Special Assistant to the General Counsel of the Pittsburgh Housing Authority as well as local adviser to the Selective Service Board. In 1942 he became a member of the legal staff of the National Labor Relations Board in Washington, D. C.

## WAR VETERAN

Poole is a World War II veteran and his service included three and one-half years as Legal Officer and Trial Judge Advocate at Tuskegee Army Field.

Following his honorable discharge from military service, Poole came to San Francisco where he was made a Special Appellate Attorney and chief of the Briefing and Appellate

Unit of the San Francisco Regional OPA. 11-21-49

Since January, 1947, he has engaged in the private practice of law and has been active in civic, educational and welfare organizations.

Poole is a member of the National Bar Association and National Lawyers Guild; is President of the San Francisco Urban League; President of the Council for Civic Unity; Chairman of the Legal Redress Committee of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha, and was elected to the National Honor Society of Phi Kappa Phi.

Poole's wife is the former Charlotte Crump of St. Paul, Minnesota, and a graduate of the University of Minnesota. They have one child, Gayle, age two years. The family resides at 83 Calne Avenue.



ALL THE WAY—to Chicago to try a criminal case this week went California's only Negro woman attorney, Martha Malone Jefferson. Mrs. Jefferson will defend Leland Dann, white, accused confidence man, in a case involving a \$14,000 grand theft. Dann, arrested here and extradited to Chicago, retained Mrs. Jefferson at his counsel while here.

Accompanying the community's "Portia" is her husband, Bernard, also a lawyer, and their young son. In the Windy City, the couple will be guests of Jefferson's brother, Dr. Ronald Jefferson, Provident hospital pediatrician.



**INTER-RACIAL LAW  
FIRM OPENS IN S. F.**

The newly opened law office of Arthur E. Carpenter, located at 1898 Sutter Street, near Webster, is the dream of two young men, the other Mr. Charles E. Wilson, scheduled to take the Bar Examination in April, after which he and Mr. Carpenter will be partners. This will be the first inter-racial law office in San Francisco. Both Mr. Wilson and Mr. Carpenter are graduates of Columbia University School of Law, New York City.

It was at Columbia that they agreed to work together after completion of their studies. While residing at Shanks Village, the housing project for married Columbia students, they assisted in organizing a local chapter of Americans for Democratic Action, the liberal anti-communist organization, now headed by Senator Humphries of Minnesota.

Attorney Carpenter and Mr. Wilson will be ready to serve the community in their general practice of the law.



## Attorneys Advised

## Judge Scott Acts to Prevent Client Soliciting in His Court

Washington, D.C. Joseph H. Paull  
Post Reporter

Judge Armond W. Scott yesterday moved to prevent lawyers from soliciting clients in his courtroom.

Before the judge acted, a lawyer voluntarily returned half of \$100 received from a citizen charged with drunken driving. The other half was returned at the request of the jurist after he spoke of "other action."

The citizen ended up handing the \$100 to the court as the fine.

Declaring that legal ethics forbid lawyers shopping for business, the Municipal Court judge called for stronger checks against the possibility of violations.

The judge ordered his bailiffs alerted to prevent lawyers from approaching locked-up defendants until he gets on the bench. He commented at one point:

"There ought to be a Municipal Court rule that no lawyer, unless previously and voluntarily retained by the defendant, shall be allowed to see the defendant without the court's permission, either before, during or after court is in session."

The statement was made after completion of a driving while drunk case against John E. Alfried, 23, who says he is a student at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and resides at 3022 Duke st., Alexandria, Va.

According to police, on Friday night Alfried was found to be under the influence of liquor when he was arrested for driving his car.

He was the rear of one driven by Police Lieut. David McCutcheon of the First Precinct. The accident occurred at 10th and Q sts. n.w., according to Assistant Corporation Counsel Richard Norton.

Flanked by Attorneys Donald Weed and Thomas David, Alfried pleaded guilty to the charge. A recommendation was made that the probation officer investigate the case, court officials said.

But then Alfried was returned to the stand and the lawyers summoned back into the courtroom.

Judge Scott declared later that the hearing was to determine whether lawyers were soliciting clients in the courtroom. This is court officials' version of the testimony:

Alfried said that while sitting in the lockup dock that morning waiting for court to convene he saw "someone" if a lawyer was

needed. He said he was informed that there were a couple present.

Alfried said he wound up in the corridor talking to David and Weed about the case.

Two friends of Alfried then testified David and Weed approached them appraising them that the maximum penalty was a \$500 fine and six months. Weed received \$100 in cash, it was said. Of this sum, \$75 was for attorneys fee and \$25 a bond premium to free Alfried pending probation report, it was testified.

Judge Scott said he wouldn't have hesitated referring the case to probation with or without the exhortation of counsel.

David told the court that \$50 of the original \$100 paid already had been returned to Alfried's associates.

Scott then told Weed to return the other \$50 and added, "I'll take other action." The money was returned. Alfried then paid a \$100 fine and was freed.

The judge then referred to Supreme Court decisions holding that all defendants have a right to be represented by adequate counsel. But, said Judge Scott:

"From my experience, there are many cases where a defendant does not need a lawyer, such as this particular case where the man was going to plead guilty anyway."

Asked for comment later, both lawyers denied any breach of legal ethics or that they sought out Alfried as a client. They declared their action was entirely proper.



## Bar Association Admits Burrell

### UN Treaty Affecting Lynching Rejected

ST. LOUIS (NNPA)—New Jersey delegates won a token success but lost their major battle last week for a liberal admission policy toward colored lawyers at the annual convention of the American Bar Association here.

The association's board of governors accepted only one of seven colored lawyers backed by the Jerseyans for membership and deferred action on the remaining six until November.

#### Burrell's Background

The new member is J. Mercer Burrell of Newark, assistant attorney for the Newark Housing Authority, and vice-president of the National Bar Association, formed by colored lawyers because of their difficulties in gaining admission to the ABA.

Burrell is also a former assemblyman, a former attorney for the State Banking and Insurance Department, and a past senior vice-commander of the Veterans Alliance of Essex county.

#### Unger Led Fight

The House of Delegates rejected, without hearing, an amendment offered by Adrian M. Unger, Newark attorney, sponsor of the seven colored candidates which would have given final authority to colored applicants from the board of governors to State local committees.

The amendment also would have eliminated a question of race from the ABA's membership application.

The white lawyers denounced mass murder, but rejected the UN treaty making it an international crime. They argued that lynching could be put to an international court for punishment, whereas it is now handled by State and Federal courts.

## Negroes On The Bench

The recent legislation increasing the number of judges on the Federal bench by six and the Municipal bench by three serves to point up a glaring inequality in the local administration of justice as it affects the colored citizenry.

As president of the National Bar Association, representing more than 900 of the Nation's 1200 lawyers of color, I wish to make some observations on the local situation as it affects the Negro lawyer, which local situation is a fair sample of the situation nationally.

I have been a member of the local bar for 20 years. When I first came to the bar, there were 19 members of the local judiciary in its courts. At that time there were two Jewish members, one Jewish member and one Negro member. I have seen the number exactly double; there are now 38 members, excluding the three yet to be appointed to the Municipal Court. There are now four women on the benches of the various courts, four Jewish members, but still only one Negro. I do not have the statistics as to the Catholic representation but I am positive that there has been a corresponding, if not larger, increase of that minority.

The Supreme Court has time and time again struck down as discriminatory the systematic exclusion of Negroes from petit and grand juries, observing that it was just as vicious to systematically exclude them by custom, as it was to exclude them by statute. The same reasoning which condemns the practice of the systematic exclusion of persons from the juries would seem equally cogent, if not more so, as it affects the judiciary itself.

The local situation is due very largely to the illiberal and discriminatory policies of the District of Columbia Bar Association which excludes from its membership Negro lawyers. I have never known the District Bar Association to indorse a Negro attorney for a judgeship here, save perhaps in one instance, for the place traditionally held by a Negro.

The Washington Bar Association composed of the colored lawyers of the city, has for the past 15 years waged a fight, in vain, against this system. It has sought unsuccessfully to have a colored person appointed to one

of the recent vacancies in the District Court and the United States Appellate Court. Because of the obvious inequity in the present situation, the Washington Bar Association has urged that at least two of the present three vacancies in the Municipal Court be colored appointees.

The distressing information persists, however, that no colored appointments will be made to the newly created positions. It is not gainsaid by anyone that there are qualified Negro attorneys who would make capable and outstanding judges.

In the present moral climate, with both the national and international emphasis on civil rights, it would seem that at least here in this Federally controlled District, we would demonstrate our faith in the democratic process, by having a completely integrated judiciary. It would also have the effect of increasing the respect of one third of our local citizenry in the impartial administration of justice.

Such judicial appointments would also have a tendency to integrate Negroes generally in our courts. With the possible exception of the District of Columbia government, our courts have the worst record for integration of qualified colored employees of any governmental agency in Washington. Except for a few file clerks, there are no clerks in either the District Court or the Appellate Courts, either United States or Municipal. In the probation office of the District Court there is not a single Negro probation officer, although we are constantly reminded that more than 20 per cent of the business of the criminal courts affects colored persons. The judges of the District Court have never appointed a Negro to the Committee of Admissions and Grievances and have never appointed a Negro on the Jury Commission, although they have been urged to do so for many years.

THURMAN L. DODSON.

President, National Bar Association.  
Washington



## NEWS

By LUCIUS HARPER

More Negroes Must  
Go Into South

The Negro who has once lived in the South then moved away to a northern city where customs are less prejudicial is totally unfit to be a permanent resident of the South again. In the event he does return, to his former state of oppression, he will be tormented in his own mind by almost a daily series of life's comparisons. He will live as half-man.

Mr. Harper, hereafter, Sept. 6-25-49

This, of course, would not be the case of the one who has dwelt in the South all his life. He, more than any other, has been totally sub-

jected by the white southerner, who has implanted in him the slave psychology and has debased him in order to keep him in an inferior role, weighted down by the accumulation of calumnies with which he has surrounded him.

The lack of respect for the Negro in southern courts, the irresponsibility and shamelessness of the local judges and prosecuting attorneys in cases where Negroes are involved are revolting. In fact, the Negro who becomes involved with a court of law, in a civil or criminal suit, in which whites are his opponents has little, if any, chance to obtain justice, if he wins, later on down the line he will pay dearly for his victory by being forced to live in daily fear of reprisals from whites. Numerous are the incidents and stories to prove this point, even to that of driving out wealthy Negroes from their families and properties for merely challenging — through law — white authority, and more often white stupidity. Wealth in a Negro's hand in the South has little protection; it may be destroyed overnight by the mere accusation that his wife was insulting to the operator over the telephone. In the event he dies and leaves a large estate, it is solely administered by white lawyers, who easily see that white executors are appointed, and years later we find

this Negro's wealth entirely transferred to the benefit of these plunderers.

## The plunderers

In the city of Augusta, Ga., a Negro by the name of Dorsey died recently. He left wealth in bonds, cash and property to the amount of \$500,000. The whole affair is now in the hands of whites. His wife sought to obtain \$75,000 through court petition. After quite a wrangle, she was granted \$30,000. I venture to predict that in the next twenty years, this huge accumulation of wealth by an humble Negro will have passed entirely into white hands, through exorbitant legal fees, and other crisscrosses that take place when the Negro, his money and property are entrusted entirely to the white southerner. It has been forever thus. *Chicago Ill.*

Here is one of a myriad examples of southern court procedure involving a Negro cited in an issue of The American Scholar which is not a radical journal, and which is quoted in Dr. J. L. G. "How I might like to be a Negro attorney for the defense had barely risen to object to a prosecution question when the judge broke in flatly, 'Overruled.' 'But, Your Honor...' said the lawyer. — 'I take it you are going to except, and I am overruling your exception,' said the judge. — 'Before I have finished,' asked the lawyer. — 'I don't care what you're going to say,' replied the judge. — 'That such a statement should pass almost unnoticed is incredible.'"

He commented this journal, and added further: "what is terrifying is that the incident attracted so little attention. This could happen only in a climate of opinion in which total prejudice is so common as to be taken for granted."

This sort of injustice and stupidity in southern courts of law must finally be tackled, subdued and obliterated if the Negro in the South ever expects to rise above a sub-human. The leading Negroes there must be taught and come to realize that their businesses, their wealth and its posterity, and their interests will be better protected and safeguarded securely through the employment of Negro attorneys than white attorneys whose only interest is that of money-grabbing and transferring Negro wealth into the white columns wherever they find it available and handy. The new defunct Standard Life Insurance Co. of Atlanta is a striking example of this. It is exceedingly hard, however, to convince the leading south-

ern Negroes and many who are not leading, but have acquired considerable wealth, that they are playing with fire, entrusting their inner business secrets with white southern lawyers, and it would be to their best interest to bring to their city some competent Negro lawyer to safeguard and protect their interests. This is no mammoth task to accomplish, and Negro lawyers are as competent and well-prepared to handle any kind of legal affairs, far better in many cases than many of the half-prepared southerners these Negroes now employ and pay high fees, without the least question.

It is true that the task for a Negro attorney in a southern court, in the first instance, isn't going to be all roses. But the constant appearance of a Negro lawyer in these courts, battling against prejudice, will be wholesome and beneficial in the long run. If the whites learn that Negroes can protect Negroes, dignity and respect for the Negro is bound to come. There are some cities in the South where this sort of approach to the race question has accomplished wonders. It can be done in all of them. If a Negro lawyer can't get justice in a lower court, there is a higher court, and a still higher court. But if he is never given a chance to perform this service in the South, just so long will the leading Negroes and those below them remain in a sub-human status. This is a contribution the Negro businessman of the South could make to the solution of his problem in his own community.

The majority of the largest Negro businesses in the South are entirely supported from the sweat and toil of Negroes, then why can't Negroes share fully, if not solely, in the profits from these businesses, thousands upon thousands of dollars yearly pour into the hands of white southern lawyers from Negro firms, yet these so-called "shrewd Negro businessmen" have never sensed the value of turning this output of cash into the hands of their own people; the very people who make it possible for their businesses to thrive. The Negro businessman, making his money from Negroes, must begin to practice what he preaches; he must take the lead in employing the professionals in his own

group. Negroes to become members of the American Bar Association was turned down today by the association's house of delegates. Rejection of a proposed amendment to membership rules was on the recommendation of the committee on race and salaries headed by Roy E. Wiley of Sioux Falls, S.D.

He said that adoption of the amendment would mean that the board of governors would lose its powers over admissions to state groups and "change the basic structure of the association."

"Negroes now are admitted to the A. B. A., and we believe we have a complete right to know who is seeking admission," he said. "Our policy is to consider each candidate on his own merits."

Very few Negroes have been admitted to the A. B. A., although there is no prohibition against them.

The fight to alter the rules was lead by Adrian M. Unger of Newark, N. J., chairman of the A. B. A.'s junior bar conference in New Jersey. His amendment would have taken final approval of members away from the board of governors and given it to five-man committees to be established by each state association. The committees would be named by state delegates.

The amendment, defeated by voice vote, said "Applications for membership shall not indicate the race, creed or color of the applicant, and shall be considered by such (state committees) upon the nomination and endorsement thereof by a member of the association in good standing."

Mr. Unger and the board of governors have been feuding over the failure of seven New Jersey Negroes to gain admittance to the association. He sponsored the candidates.

Another 'Bama Lawyer? **Takes Bar Test** Howard U. Graduate Is Lone Negro Listed Among Twenty-Seven Seeking Approval of Alabama Bar. *Pa. 24*

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A prospective Negro lawyer took the bar test here July 28 along with the twenty-seven lawyers-to-be which included Hugo L. Black Jr., of Birmingham, 27-year-old son of U. S. Supreme Court Justice Black.

Philander Butler of Bessemer, a graduate of Howard (Washington, D. C.) University Law School, was the only Negro included in the twenty-seven taking the bar examination.

Four other recent Negro law school graduates in Alabama, who are understood to have qualified for the bar test, did not take it. It was rumored that they would seek to be admitted to the bar on the basis of the State University law school students who do not

attend. In the meantime, Atty. M. A. Ashley Dickinson, Alabama's first Negro woman lawyer, has opened office here. She was trained at the Howard Law School, passing the bar hurdle here more than a year ago. She is a Montgomery-born and reared woman.

There are now four Negro law offices in Alabama, two in Birmingham and one each in Huntsville and

Montgomery. There are six practicing lawyers, three non-practicing, among whom two hold out-of-state licenses, among the Negro group in Alabama.

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## A high-contrast, black and white portrait of a man, likely a historical figure, looking directly at the camera. The image is heavily shadowed, with the right side of his face (viewer's left) in deep shadow and the left side (viewer's right) more illuminated. He is wearing a suit jacket and a tie.

George N. Leighton, 35, of Chicago, was appointed as assistant attorney general of Illinois last week. A member of the law firm of Temple and Winthrop in Chicago, he has been assigned to the attorney general's office in this city. Mr. Leighton graduated magna cum laude from Harvard University in 1940 and received his law degree from Harvard Law School in 1945. During the war he served with the 93rd Infantry division, 15th Infantry, and the 25th Regimental Combat team in Guadalcanal and was awarded the Bronze Star medal.—ANP

## Laud Negro Lawyers As State's Attorneys' Aides

CHICAGO'S legal spotlight in recent weeks has been centered

Cooperating with city police and other law enforcement agencies, the state attorney and his aides have already chalked up a total of 11 victories in a variety of cases, including assault, armed robberies and murders.

A look-see into the records of the state's attorney's office reveals that a number of Negro lawyers have distinguished themselves as trial assistants and as experts in the Extradition and Habeas Corpus department.

First Chicago Negro to be an assistant state's attorney was Ferdinand L. Barnett, appointed in 1896, by Charles S. Deneen, on recommendation of Edward H. Wright, Republican committee-man of the Second Ward and member of the GOP Cook County Central committee. State's Attorney Deneen later became United States Senator and made an enviable and notable record in the Halls of Congress.

Barnett was in charge of the Extradition and Habeas Corpus department for eight years under Deneen; four years under State's Attorney John Healy and two years under John E. W. Wayman, foe of the notorious 'red light' district, who committed suicide at the height of his career.

In addition to his knowledge of extradition and habeas corpus procedure, Attorney Barnett was also a noted German scholar and at the turn of the century won wide attention for successfully prosecuting a murder case and presenting all his pleas in German. The defendant could speak no English, so hired a German lawyer to defend him. A skilled interpreter translated the proceedings to the Court. Barnett won a conviction after a bitter legal battle.

Barnett was succeeded by James A. Scott, able prosecutor, who, several years later died in office. Scott was in charge of the extradition and habeas corpus department, serving under State's Attorney Waymen. Scott later wrote a book on these two important branches of the law and it is now in use throughout America.

When Maclay Hoyne took office, his colored assistant was Attorney Edward E. Wilson, and he was succeeded by Attorneys Richard Westbrooks, Brumfield and McEntyre, all of whom were assigned to the extradition-habeas corpus department.

Attorney Euclid Louis Taylor, noted extradition expert and criminologist, was in charge of the department under two state attorneys—John A. Swanson and Thomas J. Courtney. Attorney Taylor achieved international fame in 1934, when he prepared the extradition papers that brought Samuel Insull, utilities tycoon, back to America to stand trial after the billion-dollar Insull empire collapsed in 1932, and was forced into bankruptcy.

In March of 1934, Insull was traced to Athens, Greece, but he fled that city, disguised as a woman to evade the warrant prepared in Chicago by Attorney Taylor. He was later apprehended, however, and brought to trial. After prolonged court hearings and liquidation of all assets, the aged financier was freed and placed on \$12,000 yearly pension. He died in 1938, at the age of 78.

Attorney Taylor has since become a famed criminal lawyer with 166 acquittals in murder cases, chalked up to his credit.

Attorneys Walter L. McCoy and James V. Cunningham were in charge of the state's attorney's extradition-habeas corpus department during the balance of the Courtney administration, until McCoy joined the U. S. Naval Service in June, 1942. McCoy, after a notable Navy career, returned to the state's attorney's office in 1945.

Widely known as an authority on legal procedure, McCoy in 1940 published a pamphlet of instructions in Extradition and Habeas Corpus, which was accepted by the Illinois State's Attorney's association and used by state's attorneys, attorney generals and other law-enforcing officers throughout the United States.

**Girls' Parents**  
*Journal*  
**Cite 2 Lawyers**

**In Delinquency**  
*Louisville Ky*  
**Fighter for Negro Rights**

Two Negro

that he did not know the girls were "cutting classes and waiting in our office until the movies opened." *Mr. J. J. Carroll* said the contributing charge probably was "technically right" because he found the girls "hanging out" in his office and did not report it to school officials.

uted to the girls' delinquency by permitting them to remain in their law office at 524 W. Walnut "while truant from school."

In addition, Carroll was accused in one of the warrants with making improper advances on one of the 15-year-old girls.

Judge William Becker set March 9 for a hearing in the cases.

Carroll insisted Crumlin was a "victim of circumstances" and

attacking regulations and laws  
barring Negroes from City parks  
and from the University of Ken-  
tucky. Carroll also was a candi-  
date for Congress last fall on the  
ticket of Henry Wallace's New  
Progressive Party.

**Say Girls Went to Law Office.**  
The attorneys were accused in  
warrants taken out by the parents  
of the five girls. The warrants  
charge the attorneys had contrib-

The attorneys are James A. Crumlin, former president of the Louisville branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Alfred M. Carroll, who has handled cases



corporation counsel for the last three years. Last week, was sworn in as the first colored assistant district attorney in the history of St. Louis County.

# 15 Votes Short

## St. Louis Bar Turns Down Atty Redmond

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Fifteen votes were all that Atty. Sidney R. Redmond, alderman from the Eighteenth Ward, needed to win approval on his application for membership into the all-white seventy-five-year-old Bar Association of St. Louis which met in the St. Louis Medical Society Building here last week. Had his bid for membership been approved, the lawyer would have been the first Negro to be admitted to the bar group.

Of a total of 302 votes cast, Redmond received 227 in his favor and seventy-five against. Only sixty votes against the application were needed to defeat it, since the association's rules state that approval must be given by four-fifths of the total vote—one negative vote in every five cast constitutes a rejection.

### HAD APPROVED THIRTY

Usually the approval of applicants for membership is routine order of business with the members following the recommendations of the organization's committee on admission. Voting is done by acclamation. The committee had approved Redmond and twenty-nine other attorneys for membership.

However, when the lawyers assembled for the voting, each was given a slip of paper. Then Edmonstone F. Thompson, chairman, read the approved list of names and moved that the recommendations be ratified.

Immediately several members objected to voting by acclamation, by a standing vote or by a show of hands to be counted. A bitter debate on sections of the by-laws regulating elections, and particularly on whether the constitution requires a written ballot, then ensued.

According to Atty. Ivan H. Light, formerly with the American Civil Liberties Committee, "This is the first time in thirty years we have ever had a written ballot."

## ON LEGAL STATE OF IOWA STATE LEGISLATURE



ATTORNEY HENRY T. MCKNIGHT

A member of the legal research staff of the Iowa legislature, which he is president of the board, chairman of the legal redress committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and during the political campaign last year, he was a member of the state Republican's speakers bureau.

He is married and has a son, 7 months old. Bills that are introduced daily in the senate and house, first come to the Assembly's legal staff, where four lawyers are kept busy, doing research work, passing opinions and drafting the legislation for the Iowa senators and representatives.

In an interview this week at his desk in the state law library, Attorney McKnight revealed that so far, sixty bills, some requiring much research, have been drafted by him. Some bills are short and can be dictated in five minutes, while others are long and consume as much as forty pages, he informed.

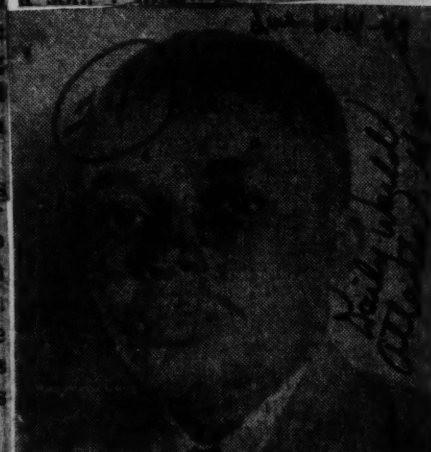
Attorney McKnight was a member of the legal staff during the last session of the legislature. Holding such a position offers him invaluable contacts and opportunity for varied research, he commented.

An army veteran of World War II, prior to his 33 month of military service, he had practiced law in Sioux City since 1937.

Active in religious, civic and political organizations in Des Moines, Attorney McKnight is a member of the Corinthian Baptist church in

Des Moines for two and one-half years.

He is married and has a son, 7 months old.



ADMITTED TO TEXAS BAR

Charles E. Coleman, a June 1948 graduate of Lincoln University School of Law, St. Louis, Mo., has passed the Texas bar examination and has been admitted to practice as an Attorney and Counsellor and in that State. Attorney Coleman received his A. B. degree from Texas College, Tyler, Texas. He has opened his office in the Tyler Barber College Building, 212 E. Erin Street, Tyler, Texas and is now engaged in the general practice of law. Attorney Coleman is a veteran of World War II, is married and has two children.

## 3 Negroes Receive Law Degrees At Catholic University

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Three Negro students of the law school of the Catholic university of America received Bachelor of Law degrees at the university's annual commencement exercises last week. The new lawyers are Charles Stuart Holloway, Aloysius M. Wiskar and Wayland D. McClellan.

Holloway is a native of St. Louis, Mo., and received his Bachelor's degree from Lincoln university in Missouri in 1940. His A. M. was received from Catholic university in 1942 and his Ph. D. from American university in 1946. Holloway holds three certificates, one for a radio mechanic, one for radio repairman and the other for radar engineering, the former two were received from the Army Training center of Baltimore and the latter from Temple university in Philadelphia.

This young lawyer has taught economics at Howard university and served as economic advisor to the Research Institute. He worked as a government economist at OPA from 1944 to 1946. He served as guest lecturer on "Comparative

Economic Thought" at the Catholic university of America in the summer of 1947.

He is a World War II veteran. McClellan is the son of the late J. V. McClellan, former president of Butler college, and Mrs. McClellan, who still resides in Tyler, Texas.

McClellan came to Washington in 1942 where he was employed as a government worker until his induction into the army. He served in the army for three and a half years, two of which were spent in the European Theater of operations. He plans to return to his home state to practice law.

Wickliff, a native of Liberty Texas, attended Prairie View college. He is also a World War II veteran. His plans are to practice law in Houston.

## MINN NAMED ILLINOIS ATTORNEY-GENERAL AIDE

SPRINGFIELD, ILL. — (ANP) — William Robert Ming, 37-year-old member of the University of Chicago law faculty, was appointed assistant attorney general to advise and represent the Illinois Commerce Commission by Atty. Gen. Elbert Hays last week. Ming, former teacher of law at Howard University, came to the university faculty in 1947 as associate professor.

He gained a national reputation for his successful legal battle before the U. S. Supreme Court in 1943 against the Texas and South Carolina white primary cases and the University of Oklahoma law school

for his successful legal battle before the U. S. Supreme Court in 1943 against the Texas and South Carolina white primary cases and the University of Oklahoma law school



# OUR CIVIL RIGHTS

by Charles H. Houston

Last week I was in New York attending a conference of NAACP lawyers. The conference was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. The program was very full. All of them were in charge of important phases of the defense against discrimination in education, employment, transportation, housing, voting, recreation, and abuses of the criminal law. 2-2-49

Boulware was up from South Carolina; Hill, Martin and Robinson from Virginia; George Johnson, Nabrit, B. V. Dawson and I were from the District of Columbia; Tureaud from New Orleans; Charles from Birmingham; Looby from Nashville; Ming from Chicago. Governor Hastie from the Virgin Islands presided.

Diamond K. Fraenkel was present from the National Legal Committee and Will Maslow of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress. For three days these lawyers sat down with the NAACP headquarters legal staff and reviewed the entire legal defense program.

## Border in Texas

The present intense action zone has its southwest border in Texas, passes up through Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois; the Mississippi Valley States and the Eastern Seaboard.

The fight against restrictions on voting centers in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina, although there is trouble in other States. The fight against discrimination in education touches every State with segregated school systems; and a number of cases in Illinois and Kansas which theoretically are on an integrated basis. 2-2-49

Among other things, plans were laid intensifying the fight against segregation in public housing projects and projects financed in part from public funds. The work done over the past two years was evaluated.

The NAACP recognizes the need of close community support behind the legal defense campaign. A committee of lawyers was appointed to study ways and means of broadening the community support behind the legal cases.

## More Data Needed

Ways and means of getting sociological and economic data on the effects of segregation and discrimination were discussed. A trained sociologist sat in and participated in all the sessions.

It was very different from the sessions which attended four-

teen years ago when I first went to the NAACP as the second legal counsel ever to be appointed to the full time NAACP staff.

In June, 1935, the entire

NAACP headquarters staff consisted of four persons who carried the entire NAACP program on their shoulders: Walter White, as Secretary, Roy Wilkins as Assistant Secretary and editor of The Crisis, Daisy Lampkin, Field Secretary in charge of fund raising, and Dean William Pickens, Director of Branches.

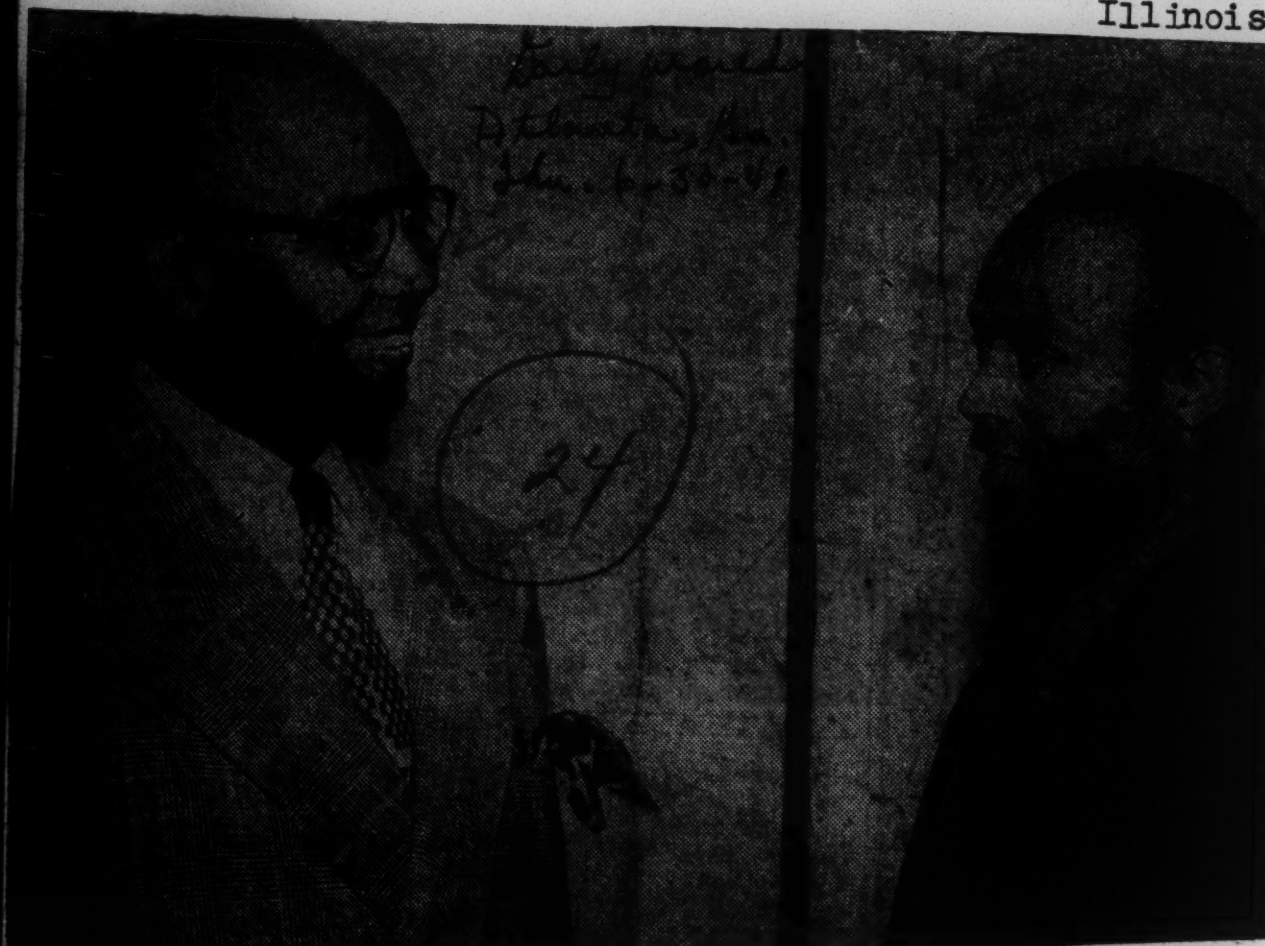
## Staff Increases to Six

I came on to do the legal work, and soon after Juanita Jackson Mitchell came in as Youth Secretary raising the headquarters staff to six. We covered the entire country from New York to California, and from Maine to Texas.

Now the NAACP has almost as many staff lawyers alone as it had total staff members in 1935. But this increase still barely scratches the surface of the need of our people for legal protection. A lot of the plans of the conference just closed will have to be put on the shelf because the NAACP does not have a large enough legal staff to push all phases of the legal defense program at the same time. 2-2-49

Our people must dig down and finance more lawyers on the NAACP staff if they want the full legal defense program to work twenty-four hours a day, three hundred and sixty-five days a year.





...FROM MONROE, LOUISIANA—Johnnie Foster (right) shakes hands with his attorney, William Henry Huff. Foster is charged with the charge of forgery was prevented by the resourcefulness of his attorney. The Foster case is Attorney Huff's 72d straight extradition victory.

A number of lawyers of both sides are urging him to write a book on the law and technique of extradition. He has tentatively agreed to do so as soon as his novel, "The Great Widow" is written. His book "Sowing and Reaping and Other Stories" is expected off the press in May. This is a book of poems. He is a native of Georgia who has lived in Chicago since early childhood. He received a law degree from the University of Chicago and is a member of the Chicago Bar. He is also the founder of the Delta Chi Delta Fraternity.

## Ex-Teacher Named To Chicago City Law Post

Atty. James E. Parsons, 6021 Champlain, was recently appointed assistant corporation counsel for the City of Chicago, and has been assigned to the review and appeals division of the city's legal staff. He succeeds the late Major Adam E. Patterson, who had served as assistant general counsel for the city for over a quarter of a century.

Atty. Parsons studied at James Millikin University, receiving his A. B. degree in 1934. During the summers of 1939-1940, he studied political science at the University of Wisconsin. In 1943, he received his Master's degree in political science from the University of Chicago, and in March of this year the doctor of law degree from the University of Chicago Law School.

Before the war he taught for six years at Lincoln University (Mo.) and for two years in North Carolina. After spending four years in the Navy he returned to Chicago to complete his legal training.

While attending the University of Chicago he became a licensed



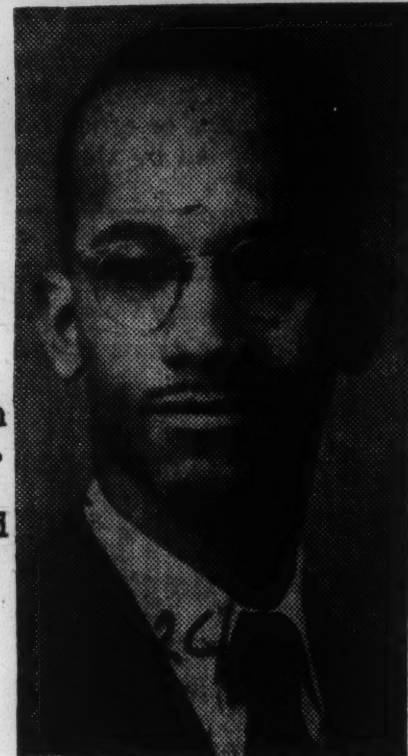
ATTY. JAMES E. PARSONS

real estate and insurance broker maintaining offices at 804 Cottage Grove. He was admitted to the Illinois and federal bars in May of this year.

Presently he is a member of the law firm of Cassaway, Crosson, Turner and Parsons. He also is a member of the faculty of the John Marshall Law School. In addition he has been serving in a special legal capacity for the Chicago City

fender, working primarily in the interest of the South Side Crime Committee. The title "corporation counsel" is used in referring to the general counsel for Chicago because the City is a municipal corporation. The reviewer and appeals division handles the city's appealed cases before the state and federal appellate courts.

Defender  
Sat. 10-29-49  
Chicago, Ill.



ATTY. JAMES L. CALHOUN, 1945 graduate of the Howard university law school, was admitted to the Illinois bar May 16, and became eligible to practice in the federal courts, June 25. A native of Mullins, S. C. and a former resident of Washington, D. C., he is now making his home in Chicago, and is associated with the law firm of Temple and Wimbush.



24 1949

Louisiana

VANCE B. LACOUR, professor  
of law at the law school of South-  
ern University, was sworn in last  
week as a member of the Louisiana  
state bar. He is the first Negro  
in the state's history to be admitted  
to the bar.

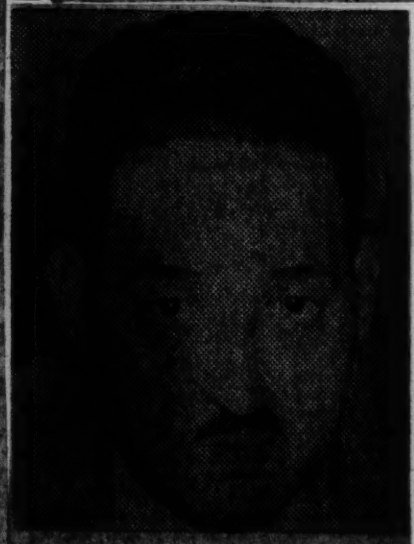


## Governor Talmadge vs. Thurgood Marshall

## They Battle Over Dixie!

*Comment*  
*Sept. 12-14-49*  
**We Will Fight  
 Till Bias Dies**

*Editorial*  
**DURHAM, N. C.**—Less than twenty-five miles from where Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia was castigating civil rights, Baltimore-born Thurgood S. Marshall, brilliant chief legal counsel for the NAACP was serving no-



**THURGOOD S. MARSHALL**  
 lice to all and sundry that the NAACP intends to wage an all-out fight against segregation throughout the nation. Marshall spoke in the B. N. Duke Auditorium of North Carolina College as the concluding speaker in the college forum committee's series of civil liberties.

**THE YOUTHFUL** New York lawyer denounced the "coveted" but "hated" "equality in separation."

Commenting on the failure of the Eighty-first Congress to pass Civil Rights legislation, Marshall said, "The NAACP is not discouraged over the failure of Civil Rights legislation in the last Congress." It was a failure which he attributed to a coalition of Northern Republicans and Southern Democrats.

During a question period follow-

ing his speech, Marshall scored the "complacency" of Southern Negroes and predicted an all-out legal battle against racial segregation everywhere in the nation.

**THE SPEAKER TOLD** his audience that equality in educational facilities and in other areas of American life means the treatment of people "on the basis of merit, rather than race or religion." In a forthright statement to Negroes, Marshall denounced inefficiency as an apology for segregation.

"If you're good enough in your field, you should be able to teach in an integrated school," he told his listeners, many of whom are prospective teachers. "If you are not good enough to teach in an integrated school, then you have no business teaching in a jim-crow school," he said.

As a sort of preview of things to come, Marshall said, "Up to this time the NAACP's legal staff has concentrated chiefly on graduate and professional schools, but these are preliminary steps in breaking down the bars of segregation in this state." "Eventually," he continued, "the campaign will extend all the way down into the public schools." The final goal of the NAACP, the Civil Rights attorney said, "is identical treatment on an identical level with every other student."

## Civil Rights Commie Plot

*Comment*  
*Sept. 12-14-49*  
**CHAPEL HILL, N. C.**—Civil rights for Negroes is a "Communist" plot to tear America apart, was the theme of an address by Governor Herman Talmadge of Georgia here last week. Georgia's white supremacy chief executive declared that it would take an army to enforce one piece of civil rights legislation if passed, namely, FEPC.

The Georgia Governor declared further that Negroes were being made the "scapegoat" of one Communist in both the South and North, charging that Communists are spearheading their newest organizing drive out of his own state.

**BITTERLY ATTACKING** civil rights, in collective and individual form, Governor Talmadge said: "This whole attempt is one to fit a square peg into a round hole. You and I know it won't succeed. The Communists know it, but they also know it is an issue which can tear our whole people asunder."

He flayed proposed anti-lynch measures as "Un-American" and "unconstitutional." Removing poll taxes, or any other taxes, he declared, was the business of state governments. He called permanent FEPC and elimination of segregation in interstate commerce "most iniquitous proposals."

### LET US ALONE

Talmadge declared that the South was able to settle its own racial problems without any outside interference and said race relations in the South are better now than they have been in fifty years.

He was addressing the Carolina Forum of the University of North Carolina.

# World News

## In a Nutshell

By TREZZ VANK W. ANDERSON

(Courier Staff Writer) 1/24

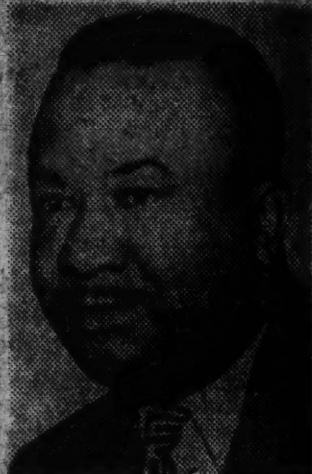
### Thurgood S. Marshall—Dixie's Biggest Threat

MINOUS rumblings on the Dixie horizon have just been embellished by the heart-warming sight of Governor James Folsom of Alabama and the vigorous, eloquent, score planner in which he firmly stated his desire that Negroes in Alabama must be given fuller participation in the Government of the state and the sharing of all the profits accruing thereto. . . . And immediately there pove into view the Southern white men in high heels who have yielded, and are running to yield, before the measure of justice as exacted by the United States Supreme Court and lower Federal courts in the name of the constitutional rights of Negroes in the South become more and more clearly defined. And then, like a giant in league boots, there rose over the entire scene the figure of a youthful Negro lawyer, upon whose shoulders must rest full responsibility for this FEAR.

It is forcing Dixie to make concessions to us BEFORE the Federal Government does so! That man is Thurgood S. Marshall, brilliant chief legal strategist of the NAACP (and the man at the head of my personal Honor Roll which, in these days of four-flushers, "bustlers" and breeze-shooting alleged Negro leaders" is mighty hard to get on).

THIS MAN, THURGOOD S. MARSHALL, is the biggest threat to Dixie since Sherman marched through Georgia! Clyde Hoey, Governor of North Carolina, tossed in pay parity for Negro teachers before Thurgood could haul him into court; South Carolina followed with a law school for Negroes, to fend off the menacing threat of Marshall's legal battering in the U. S. courts; institutions of higher learning reluctantly began to fling their doors; Texas AND South Carolina had to give up their "primaries; Dixie States started taking poll tax laws off their books; racial discriminations which had been flagrantly flaunted to go underground, as Dixie cowed before the fear that "Bogey" Marshall might get 'em.

Yes, Thurgood Marshall, holder of the thirty-first Spingarn Award, is the man whose parries, thrusts and legal lunges have put the fear of God into the soul of white Dixie. BECAUSE he knows that—like a bolt of lightning—he will burst onto their hearth and make 'em straighten up and fly right. Were it not for the legal attacks of the NAACP, far more would be happening to our folks in Dixie than now is happening, and for that, you can thank God that Thurgood Marshall was born—and in the United States. He's our Number One Negro of all time.



Mr. Anderson



Dr. Mays Points to Gains

# Marshall Says U.S. Must Clean House To Maintain Status

NEW YORK—"We stand before the world as a model for all that individual freedom really means. We must be careful to remove the motes from our own eyes as we seek to clear the eyes of the world," General of the Army George C. Marshall told a capacity audience at Hunter College Assembly Hall last week.

The occasion was a symposium on Negro education sponsored by the city clubs of eight major colleges, the municipal branch of the American Association of University Women, and the United Negro College Fund.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., also spoke, and Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, former president of Wellesley College, chaired the meeting.

GENERAL MARSHALL, evaluating the Marshall Plan, said: "Its first two years, according to my information, have been successful beyond our initial hope . . . knowing the state of affairs in Western Europe in the late spring of 1947, the desperate, hopeless feeling of the people and their abject poverty and consequent state of hunger, the same scene two years later is bright beyond belief, however great the present problems and dangers.

"We are now entering the third year of the program, and, in my opinion, it involves by far the toughest problems because two factors of great importance to sovereign powers dominate the field; they are currency and trade barriers," the general continued.

"A solution to these two problems would be difficult at best as they involve national concessions which affect the business, banking and industrial interests, and the labor situations, of each country involved, and therefore the political interests or the political life of every government.

"The necessity for a solution is so urgent and apparent that I am hoping that the influential group interests can be brought to support their respective governments in meeting the plain requirements of the situation. If American support is to continue."

DR. BENJAMIN E. MAYS, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., speaking on the Negro college graduate in America, emphasized

including Dr. Edwin Embree, Brooks Emory, Margaret Mead, Ira DeA. Reid and Peter Marshall Murray took part in a general discussion.

sized the gains which had been made. Predicting that "fifty years from tonight a subject of this kind will be irrelevant and inappropriate," he said: "Our unborn grandchildren, reading about this event, will hardly understand it . . . in the year 1975, differentiation based on race will be greatly reduced . . . I predict that we will make more progress toward a completely integrated society in the next fifty years than we have made in the 330 years between 1619 and 1949."

Basing his prophecy on the fact that America is a democracy and not a totalitarian state, Dr. Mays said that our government is committed to protect those "inalienable rights . . . life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We cling to the ideal that each individual has intrinsic worth and value. We are not an atheistic, materialistic people sacrificing the individual for the perpetuation of a totalitarian state.

"Then, too, America has been forced into a position of world leadership. This leadership is not only political and economic, but it is ethical and moral. And if America is to justify her moral leadership among the nations of the earth there must be no second class citizenship in these United States." In the future, Dr. Mays said, "one of the functions of the college, whether Negro or white, will be to broaden the base of equal opportunity for all.

"IN THAT INTEGRATED tomorrow, the so-called Negro colleges that make the United Negro College Fund and all other Negro colleges will enter a field of larger service and usefulness. In that day there will be no Negro colleges and no white colleges. Morehouse and Fisk, Atlanta and Howard, Agnes Scott and Emory, Duke and Vanderbilt will open their doors to all qualified students, irrespective of race, religion, or nationality," he concluded.

Following the speakers, a panel



## Knows No Color,

## J. Carnage Declares

Raleigh Man Sees Too Much Emphasis  
on Bias, Tells His Success Formula

By DOUGLASS HALL

RALEIGH, N.C.—F. J. Carnage,

of his race appointed to the

board of education, believes

"the race issue" has no place

in the practice of law in the South.

"The court room is no place to

argue race issues," Carnage told the

cases are argued on facts, of

is the best way to get a people

decision from the jury—around

stick to the facts in the case."

Carnage, an attorney, backs

contention with the fact that

has been practicing in North

Carolina, mostly before an all-

jury and that he has won

more than half of his cases—"85%

exact"—during his 18 years

in the State bar.

He Has No Color, He Says

He did not mention any names,

was inclined to think that

much stress is being placed

on color and race in the court-

rooms of the South these days.

"You just don't practice law

with color," he stated. When

he attended law school at Howard

many years ago, he explained, an

professor told me that law was

for white or colored. Is it just

that is just what I do. I

practice law, not colored or white

law."

The seasoned attorney main-

tained that "with the exception of

cases where race might have

been a factor, he has been treated fairly

by the hands of white juries

throughout these years.

Sectional Bias Noted

"I have found that here in North

Carolina sectional or county prej-

udice often surpasses race or color

prejudice," he stated.

"Why right here in the local

court, I have often had white

lawyers express sentiments against

other white lawyers in favor of

me because the lawyers happened

to be from a different county.

"We can't let him come up here

from that county and win a case."

They would say, "and often they

would hang around and help me to

win the case."

"Common sense is the key to

successful practice here," he

said. "Then too, you have to

make friends of white and colored

persons."

Friendships Pay Off

The attorney then revealed one

of his secrets of successful practice.

He makes friends with white per-

sons. Often that friendship pays

off in jury box.

"I have a way of going out in

the rural areas and buying a gallon

of gas and talking with white

people who happened to be

around.

"On one occasion," he said, a

storekeeper gave me too much

change after I had made a pur-

chase. I returned the excess

money and the white man ex-

claimed, "my goodness, here is an

honest man!"

"A few weeks later I was trying

a case in Superior Court and that

man was on the jury and he gave

me undivided attention. It was a

tough case but I won it."

Studies Cases Well

"I study my cases well before I

accept them," Carnage stated, "and

I am frank and fair with my

clientele. If I think that it is bet-

ter to settle out of court, I do

not hesitate to say so."

He then recalled a case which

occurred in Apex, N.C., sometime

ago. A boy had accidentally burned

a man's tobacco bed, thus destroy-

ing all his plants. The man claimed

\$500 damage, but the defendant

did not have a cent.

A man in the court offered to

replace every plant that was

destroyed by fire. Still the white

man was not satisfied. He offered

to settle for \$50.

But neither the boy nor his

family had even \$50. After a little

pressure from the judge and other

citizens, the man finally accepted

the offer of plant replacement and

the boy went free.

Stopped Off, Stayed

Carnage was born in Thomas-

ville, Ga., and was enroute there

to start his practice when he

stopped off in Raleigh to see a

friend. He has been here every

since.

He worked for North Carolina

Mutual, was finally promoted to

Assistant District Manager before

passing the bar. He is married and

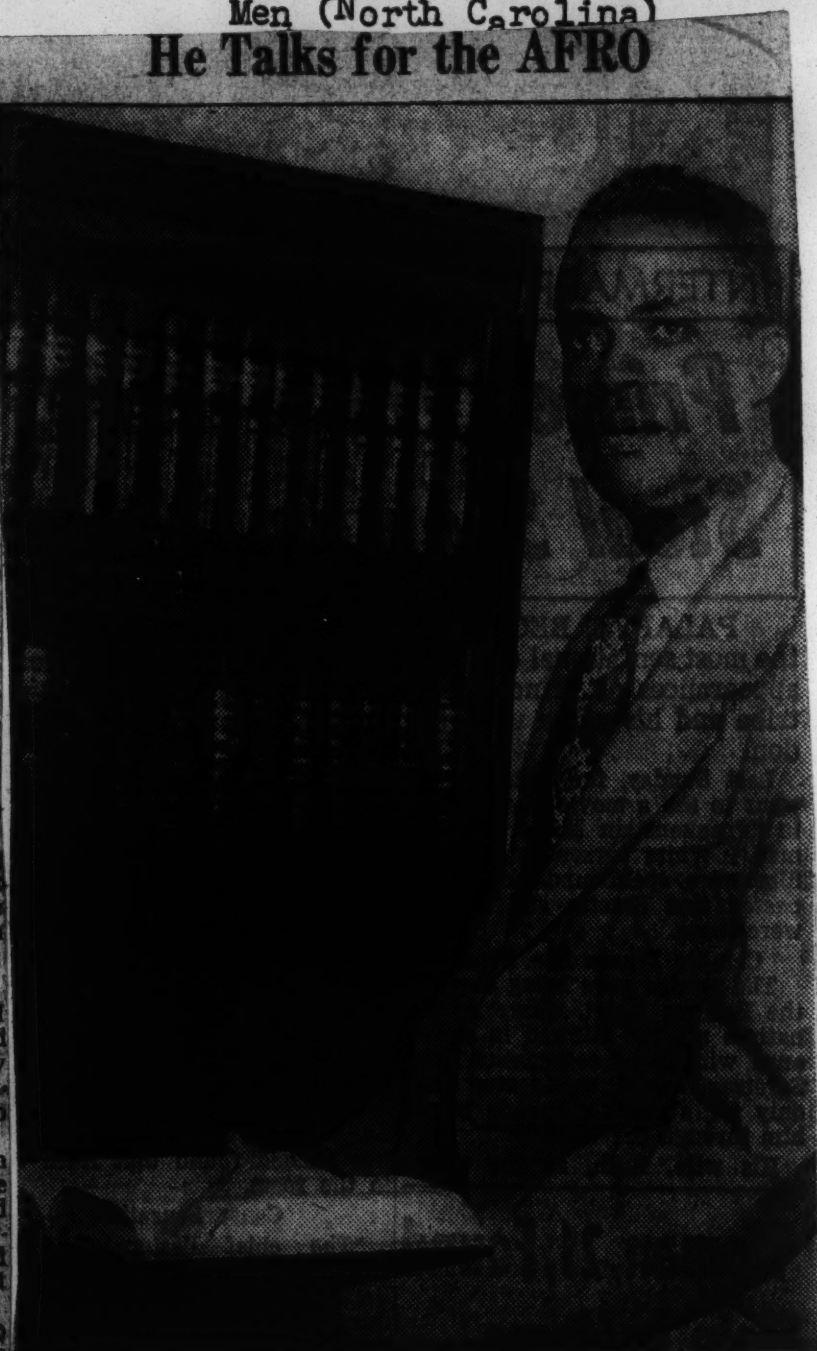
has a nine-year-old daughter, Lil-

lian. His hobby is fishing.

He is a graduate of Morgan Col-

lege, Baltimore, Md., and was a

candidate for City Council here.

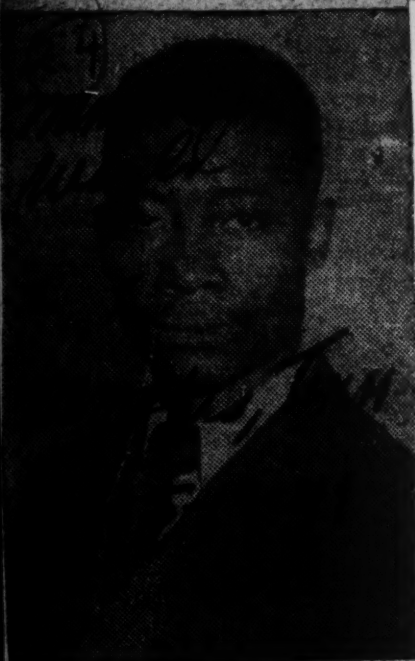


Attorney F. J. Carnage, of Raleigh, N.C., who reveals what it takes to be colored and practice law in the Southland.



## Admitted To Missouri Bar

and will receive the LL.B. degree at the June commencement exercises



HAYWOOD E. BANKS



CHARLES I. LUNDERMAN JR.

Haywood E. Banks and Charles I. Lunderman, Jr. mid-year seniors in the Lincoln University School of Law, successfully passed the Missouri Spring Bar examination. The new lawyers were guests at a luncheon given by the Junior Division of the St. Louis Bar Association at the York Hotel. The enrollment program and the luncheon were new courtesies extended for the first time to persons successfully passing the Missouri bar examination. Attorneys Banks and Lunderman completed the requirements for graduation in January, 1949.





### Jersey Portia —

Miss Martha C. Belle, Montclair, N. J., was one of two Negro women to pass the recent New Jersey State Bar examination. The other was Miss Mary E. Johnson of Newark. They are New Jersey's first Negro women lawyers.



## Opening New Doors

AT ITS annual meeting last week the New Jersey Bar Association took positive action against the discriminatory admission practices of the American Bar Association. The New Jersey lawyers insisted that racial discrimination be eliminated.

The issue arose after five Negro lawyers in the state who filed applications for membership in the national body were rejected. Four of the lawyers are members of the state association. Of 41,000 members in the American Bar Association, only thirteen are colored, and it is charged that the board of governors does not welcome Negro members.

While this was taking place in New Jersey, we learned that the Arkansas State Nurses Association had voted unanimously to accept Negro nurses to full membership.

Little by little the doors are being pushed open to all qualified Americans in the various professional and trade groups in the country. This progress, as the case cited above proves, is not limited to the North. The dynamic principles of democracy will not be denied.

While these gains are minor in themselves, when we look upon them in the aggregate and understand their implications for the future we can be sure that the fight for full citizenship is moving forward. We are moving toward high ground, believe it or not.



# No Bias, Mr. McGohey? Count Your Staff

By Joseph North

I had heard Judge Medina say that he would be shocked to discover proof of discriminatory practices in the Southern Federal District of New York, and U. S. Attorney John F. X. McGohey had echoed his belief that nothing less than pure democracy reigns in his bailiwick. *Wed. 2-2-49*

It occurred to me to inquire into the setup of Mr. McGohey's office itself. He has a considerable staff of assistants at his disposal, and I wondered how many were drawn from the populous Negro community of New York. I learned: the number is zero.

I discovered at Foley Square that Mr. McGohey has some "50 to 60 assistant United States attorneys" on his staff in the Southern Federal district of New York. This, I was told, is the largest staff of any federal judiciary district in the land. I learned, too, that not one of these assistants is a Negro. And I was told upon further enquiry among lawyers in the Negro community that since 1933 there has been exactly one Negro assistant U. S. Attorney here. His name is Arthur H. Taylor and he served from 1940 to 1946. *Daily Worker*

I learned, too, that Mr. Taylor had "resigned" after Mr. McGohey took office. Unimpeachable sources indicated that there was some exhaustive consideration of budgetary questions around the time Mr. McGohey became head of the service here, and the effort to save some cash for Uncle Sam by reducing the staff resulted in the "voluntary" departure of the solitary Negro U. S. Attorney from office.

Mr. Taylor, according to authorities in the Negro community, had served effectively as trial lawyer in the narcotics division. A graduate of Lincoln University and of Yale, Mr. Taylor is today in private practice at 306 Lenox Avenue.

"Oh, yes," I was officially told at Foley Square, "there are Negroes on the office staff, and the trained librarian is colored. But the last assistant U. S. Attorney was Mr. Taylor."

No, my informant said, he couldn't recall any Negroes in that capacity before or afterward. The reason there are no Negroes on the staff, I was officially told, is due to the "failure of colored attorneys to apply."

United States attorneys, I understand, are appointed by the President. Assistants are selected by the Attorney General, Tom C. Clark of Texas, in this instance.

## POLITICAL HIRING

Negro leaders I questioned in Harlem were unanimous in their declaration that the assistants are purely political appointments, and that the alleged necessity to "apply" was purely nominal. "The fact is," a Negro political leader told me, "it is a disgrace that there are no Negro U. S. Attorneys on the staff."

He contended that New York has the greatest array of Negro legal talent in the nation, or the world for that matter, and he was certain that the U. S. authorities would not argue that qualified Negro attorneys are lacking.

"It is a slur upon the great Negro populace of New York," I was told, "that nobody is on Mr. McGohey's staff from our community."

This authority told me that he knew Mr. Taylor "was forced to resign" and the pretext given was the reduction of staff for "fiscal" reasons. He scoffed at the excuse and registered his local opposition to the statement that the reason there are no Negroes on McGohey's staff was that none "had applied."

"These appointments are political, made by the endowment and support of the Democratic machine," he contended, and he appears to be a man who knows what he is talking about.

Now I submit it is hard for me or any other layman to accept Mr. McGohey's fervent denials that discrimination exists in this Federal area.

Had he offered proof in the tangible form of the number of Negroes on his staff—in more than purely technical capacity—one might argue that he had made a case for himself.

Being somewhat different from Judge Medina, who pleads he doesn't know much about political

matters, it is my firm belief that McGohey could have had Negroes on his staff if he had registered some articulate desire for their presence.

I respect the U. S. Attorney's desire to save money for Uncle Sam, taking him on his own ground, but I submit that it is no less than scandalous that the sole Negro attorney was cut from the staff. And one Negro—on a staff of "50 to 60" is, in my opinion merely a token representation.

Even that token is missing.

In any event, I believe that any citizen of New York who objectively considers the arguments of the U. S. Attorney that no discrimination exists in the judicial district here must ask himself a simple question: Why are there no Negro attorneys on McGohey's staff?

## Jurist Reappointed To \$14,000 Position



Domestic Relations Court Justice Hubert T. Delany, Jr. of New York City was reappointed by Mayor William O'Dwyer last week to serve a full ten-year term in her \$14,000 a year post on the Domestic Court bench. Mayor O'Dwyer administered the oath of office to Judge Bolin at City Hall in ceremonies witnessed by her young son. She is one of two colored judges in Domestic Court, the other being Judge Hubert T. Delany, whose

term expires in 1955. Judge Bolin, a widow, lives with her son at 555 Edgcombe avenue.

## COPS TAKE BODY OF WOMAN ATTORNEY FROM BASEMENT

A Harlem woman lawyer, last seen alive last Saturday, was discovered dead in her basement room, Tuesday morning, her body so badly decomposed as to indicate she had been dead over the weekend. The woman, Miss Sally Gatling, 30, of 214 W. 137th St., was discovered by police who broke in her door when neighbors noticed her light and radio had been on continuously for three days and nights.

Miss Gatling at one time was attorney for Consolidated Tenants' League with offices at 209 W. 125th St.

### Lips Pushed Out

An autopsy was ordered by the Medical Examiner to ascertain definitely how Miss Gatling died. Her body was transferred to the Bellevue morgue. When found her lips were pushed out in the manner said this week that her law practice which follows the intake of poison. However, because of the time which had elapsed since her death and the inflated condition of the body, how ill health. Many of them said they the lawyer met her death and when could only be learned after the had not seen her for some time.

Neighbors in the private house where she had a room said Miss Gatling had been living there since March of this year. The last persons to see her alive reported she seemed in good spirits.

W. 151st St. said she had appeared in that court as an attorney as late as six months ago. Recently she had worked as an interpreter for the N. Y. State Department of Labor.

No relatives of the dead woman could be found as this issue of The Age went to press. However, it was learned that Miss Gatling, a graduate of Fordham University Law School, had an aunt in New York City with whom she had lived while attending school.

### To Get Funeral

Unless some relatives are found it is believed that the Harlem Lawyers Association, of which Miss Gatling was a member, will undertake to see that she receives

### Once In Bellevue

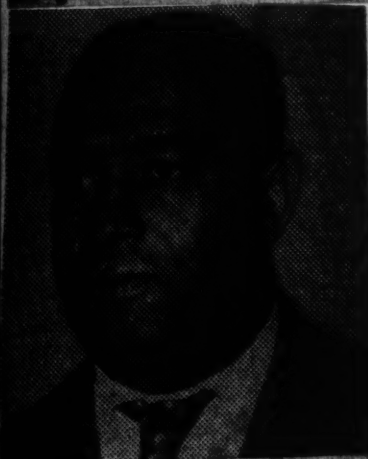
Miss Gatling at one time was committed to Bellevue Hospital and spent some time in the Manhattan General Hospital for mental observation. It was thought she had not practiced law in recent years but observers in the



# The Courier Salutes

The Courier takes particular note of the saluting of its own editor, the Philadelphia edition of The Pittsburgh Courier.

Atty. Austin Norris has made tremendous material gains—currently he is the highest paid Negro official in the State of Pennsylvania and one of the highest paid in the Nation—but more significantly, he has rattled a fearless, courageous, steel-edged sabre in the defense of racial injustice. He has concentrated his fight in Philadelphia where he has just been reappointed to a six-year term as a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes. One of the most shrewd, alert and brilliant politicians in the Nation, Attorney Norris has thrown his weight with telling effect on national opinion and legislation. He is a fighter to the marrow. And his weapons are a fine brain, an uncanny intuitiveness and a lightning attack.



ATTY. AUSTIN NORRIS

The Courier salutes Attorney Norris for his reappointment to an important post and reiterates its pride in his record as a constant and constant fighter for justice.

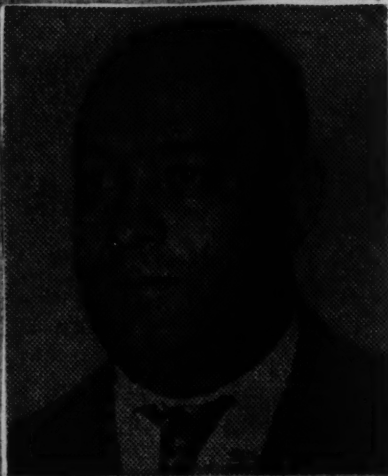
Philadelphia Lawyer Is Top

## Speaking of Big Salaries

PHILADELPHIA — Atty. Austin Norris, editor of the Philadelphia edition of The Pittsburgh Courier, was recently reappointed to a six-year term as a member of the Board of Revision of Taxes of Philadelphia County. The appointment was made by the Board of Common Pleas judges. Attorney Norris is now in his twelfth year as a member of the board.

His base salary from the city is \$11,400 annually. This does not include his salary from the Board of Education which pays a part of board members' salaries.

Attorney Norris' total salary makes him not only the highest paid Negro official in the State of Pennsylvania, but also the highest paid Negro public official in the United States, with the exception of some judicial posts and the two Negro members of Congress. He is also the only Negro holding a top position in the assessing department of any city in the Nation.



ATTY. AUSTIN NORRIS

## They Passed State Bar Exam



Miss Doris May and Charles Wright congratulate each other on having successfully passed the Pennsylvania State bar examinations.



# Vanished? The Ransom Attorney Threatened, Wife Reveals

Incident at Union  
Meeting Made Him  
Nervous, She Says;  
Check Adds Mystery

Threats of violence were made against missing Attorney Leon A. Ransom the night before he disappeared, his wife said yesterday.

Ransom, 49, chairman of the Committee for Racial Democracy and former acting dean of the Howard University Law School, has been missing since about noon Thursday.

His wife, Mrs. Willa Ransom, said he returned home late Wednesday night and told her he had been threatened at a board meeting of Local 74 of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers Union (AFL). *Sun 2-27-49*  
Was Very Nervous

"He was very nervous," said Mrs. Ransom. "He told me that a man had grabbed for his briefcase during the meeting and threatened him. I told him not to worry and put him to bed."

Mrs. Ransom said her husband had appeared at the meeting to represent two men, a John Parker and a Harry S. Brown, jr., who had been, she said, expelled from the union.

More mystery was injected into the disappearance of the attorney when a man unsuccessfully attempted to cash a check bearing the signature, "Leon Ransom," yesterday morning at the Hollywood Credit Clothing Co., 703 7th st. nw.

The check bore yesterday's date, February 26, and was made out to "James Smith" for \$72.85.

According to Mrs. M. B. Mack, credit manager at the store, the man wanted to buy a \$22.40 suit and offered the check in payment. Signatures Unlike

Mrs. Mack asked him to identify himself and to indorse the check. She became suspicious when she noticed the signature on the indorsement did not match the sig-

nature on a draft card produced by "James Smith."

The man, she said, agreed to wait while she checked with Ransom but then quietly slipped out of the store.

When Mrs. Ransom was called to the store she said the signature on the check was not that of her husband.

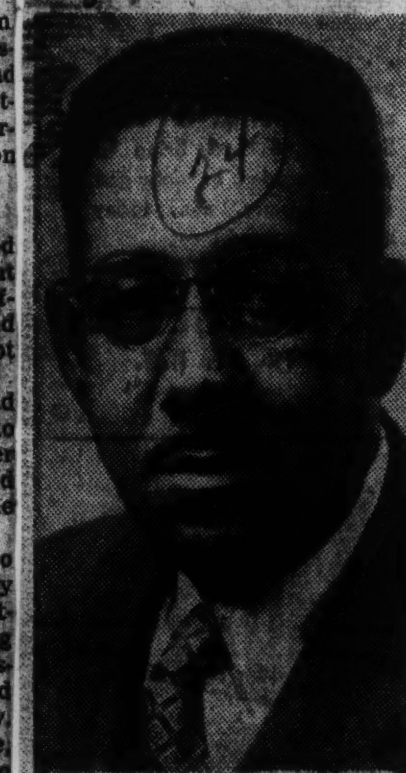
She also pointed out that the check was drawn on the Second National Bank where her husband does not have an account.

Mrs. Ransom said she was told the men appeared to be a laborer, so could not have been her husband. To police, Mrs. Mack described the man as dark-skinned, between 30 and 40 years, about 5 feet 10, and weighing between 160 and 170 pounds.

When the man indorsed the check, he listed an address in the 1000 block of Maryland ave. sw. The "identifications" he showed Mrs. Mack also listed that address.

A telephone check at the Hod Carriers Union headquarters, at 523 New Jersey ave. nw., produced confirmation that Ransom had a-

## Missing Attorney Object of Search



Whereabouts a mystery  
LEON A. RANSOM

tended a meeting there Wednesday night.

A man who answered the telephone at union headquarters refused to identify himself, but admitted Ransom had been at a meeting there Wednesday night.

## Leon A. Ransom

He was vague when asked if Ransom had been threatened at the meeting. However, his interest quickened when he was told that a man had attempted to pass a check bearing Ransom's name and asked for a description of the man.

According to Mrs. Ransom, her husband left his office between 9 and 10 a. m. Thursday morning to appear in Municipal Court. She said she learned that after he left court, he stopped at the office of Attorney Joe Waddy, 613 F st. nw. and then at the office of former Judge James A. Cobb, 615 F st. nw.

Ransom left Judge Cobbs' office shortly after noon, presumably en route to his own office at 1920 13th st. nw. He never arrived at his office, nor has anyone been located who has since seen him.

## Missing Attorney Was Resting

Leon A. Ransom, Washington attorney, was visiting a friend in New Persey during three of the four days he was reported missing here, it was learned yesterday.

The friend, Dr. N. J. Watts, a dentist of Union, N. J., said Ransom appeared at his home Friday and seemed "nervous and tired." Watts said Ransom stayed at his house and "rested most of the time." *Tue. 3-1-49*

Watts said he did not realize Ransom had been reported missing here until Sunday when he saw a newspaper account of Ransom's disappearance. Watts then phoned Mrs. Ransom.

Mrs. Ransom last night told a reporter she did not know the reason for her husband's unannounced trip to New Jersey. However, she said Ransom had been in ill health for many years and had been subject to the stress of "overwork."

The whereabouts of Ransom between Thursday afternoon, when he failed to show up at his office to meet a client, and Friday afternoon, when he turned up at his friend's home in New Jersey, remained unexplained.

Ransom, 49, chairman of the Committee for Racial Democracy and former acting dean of Howard University Law School, was expected to return to Washington shortly. *Washington D.C.*  
Dr. Watts said Ransom was un-

der the effects of a sedative yesterday and could not be questioned.

A son, Leon A. Ransom, jr., 19-year-old student at Catholic University, went to Union yesterday to bring his father back to Washington.

## Prominent Negro Object of Hunt

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26 (AP) — Police began a search for Leon A. Ransom, noted Negro lawyer and foe of segregation, after Mrs. Willa Ransom, the lawyer's wife, told police she last heard from him Thursday morning. Ransom, 49, is chairman of the Committee for Racial Democracy in the Nation's Capitol.



# Mrs. Sampson Wins Hearts In India

Atty. Edith S. Sampson, one of Chicago's foremost women lawyers and civic leader, this week made international news—for the second time since she left the United States with Town Hall of the Air—when she became the toast of the Pakistan Women's Association at Karachi, in India.

Mrs. Sampson, in private life Mrs. Joseph Clayton, wife of the city's noted criminal lawyer, is one of the 23 persons representing nationally prominent organizations in the United States making the Town Hall tour of principal world centers.

The Chicago lawyer made international news when she introduced the first broadcast of Town Hall world tour stops from England. This week, White, writing a syndicated column for the Herald newspaper chain, pays tribute to Mrs. Sampson who he writes, by "one simple act of hu-



ATTY. EDITH SAMPSON

man sisterhood cemented a more lasting bond between East and West than a thousand pompous speeches." 9-17-49

Mrs. Sampson is "goodwill envoy" for the National Council of Negro Women. The incident Mr. White refers to in his recent article "Journalism in Pakistan" reports on a meeting of the Pakistan Women's Association at which Mrs. Sampson was a guest. She had been asked about the status of Negroes in United States. Mr. White relates what followed this query:

"... With moving dignity Mrs. Sampson told of the uphill struggle against prejudice she and other women of her race had made and are making to achieve unrestricted opportunity. When she related that her organization had not been able to pay the \$5,000 cost of the trip and that she had decided to pay the cost herself since she felt it necessary for a dark-skinned American woman to make the trip to illustrate how democracy's faults are being corrected, Begum Liaquat Ali Kahn, wife of the Prime Minister, her voice shaking with the emotion caused by Mrs. Sampson's speech, arose.

"We, too, are poor," she told the American, "but the Pakistan's Association is so grateful for Mrs. Sampson's presence in our country that we want to pay for her trip."

"After a moment's pause, Mrs. Sampson arose to speak. 'I know one must accept with thanks a gift which is offered,' she declared.

"So I do accept. But I want to make a gift in return, so I hereby contribute, \$5,000 to the great work of the Pakistan Women's Association."

"The two women with moisture-dimmed eyes turned instinctively toward each other and embraced—the sari-clad brown woman of Pakistan and the tailored brown of America—as the audience cheered.

"Many of us feel that one simple act of human sisterhood cemented a more lasting bond between East and West than a thousand pompous speeches."



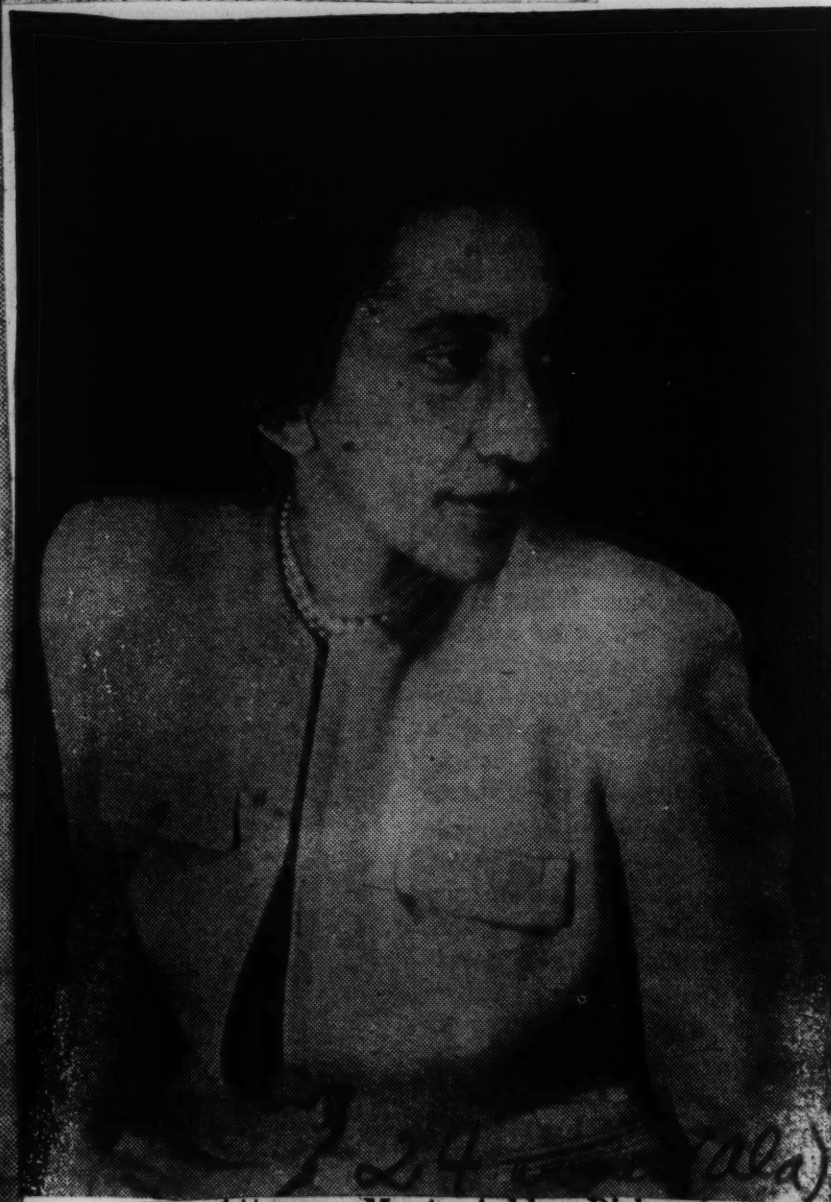
## 1st Texas U. Lawyer



Atty. Henry E. Doyle, first student to be graduated from the University of Texas (for Negroes) takes oath administered by Social Justice Judge James P. Hart (not shown). Seated behind Atty. Doyle is his wife. The University of Texas Law School for Negroes was built after the Hermon Marion Sweatt case against the state for admittance to the University of Texas (white) at Austin. Atty. Doyle will practice in Houston, Tex.—Ross photo.



right: Alfred, John and Henri, born Aug. 25, 1939. She was graduated from the Howard University Law School, cum laude, in June, 1948; was admitted to the Alabama Supreme Court Bar in July 1948 and began practice in Federal Court in August. She has handled some sixty-five cases so far.



Attorney M. A. Ashley Dickerson of Montgomery, Alabama, who will be the guest speaker at Sunday Afternoon November 6 at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church at a program sponsored by the Greater Birmingham Negro oBusiness League. The Rev. Luke Beard is the minister of the church and W. C. Patton is president of the League.

The program will initiate the league's week-long observance of annual "American Education Week." Theme of the program is, "Making Democracy Work."

Attorney Dickerson, mother of triplet boys, is the first Negro woman to be admitted too the Alabama Bar. She is an honor graduated ofo Fisk University and Howard University Law School. She is a member of the Beta Nu Omega

waiter's uniform and against the city of "Not Guilty" and he was released.

Alabama's first person of Montgomery, Ala., born and raised Negro woman there. She is the mother of these three fine children in Dixie — the attractive Mrs. M. Ashley Dick-Youngsters — and they are triplets! — left to



# Negro Woman Receives Permit To Practice Law In Federal Court Here

The first female Negro attorney admitted to practice law before federal courts in this district was sworn in here yesterday.

Mahala Ashley Dickerson, the mother of 10-year-old triplet sons, took the oath before Federal Judge C. B. Kennamer in U. S. district court in the Post-office Building.

She is a native of Montgomery.

After graduating with honors from Howard University in Washington, she served as advisor to the solicitor of labor in the U. S. Department of Labor.

She was admitted to the Alabama bar last October and entered private practice in Montgomery July 10, 1949.

She has taught at the Arthur Cook School here, and was formerly with Tuskegee Institute as a research assistant.

Her high school training was done at Alabama State College here, and her undergraduate college work at Fiske University, Nashville, Tenn.

Yesterday she was admitted to practice law in federal courts in the Southern Division of the Middle District of Alabama.



## South Carolina Portia Wins Victory For Client And Self

By E. M. PARKER  
ORANGEBURG, S. C. — A tall, olive-skinned, dark-haired woman with a pleasing personality refused to pose for photographers outside the courthouse here where she had made history.

She is Cassandra Maxwell, only Negro woman attorney in the state, who had just successfully represented Rev. F. G. C. Du Bois in a damage suit against the Southern Railway company as a result of an auto-train collision in 1947.

An all-white jury before whom the youthful Portia had pleaded her case, awarded her client \$900 damages after hearing her declare the railroad responsible for the accident because of negligence.

As the first and only Negro woman ever to practice before the bar in this state, she is a modest, but not shy person who commands respect by her manner and her ability.

Member of a well-known Charleston family, she earned both her undergraduate and law degrees at Howard university in Washington and passed the state board here in 1941.

Since then she has been a member of the law faculty at State A. and M. college.

## Negro 'Portia' Wins 1st Case

ORANGEBURG, S. C. — An all-white male jury awarded a Negro woman lawyer's client \$900 damages here yesterday in a \$10,000 suit against the Southern Railway company.

The attorney is Cassandra Maxwell, law professor at the State A. and M. College for Negroes here.

She is the only Negro woman admitted to the South Carolina bar, and this was her first jury case.

She examined several witnesses for the plaintiff, the Rev. F. G. C. DuBois, and made the opening argument to the common pleas court jury.

DuBois claimed the collision of his automobile and a Southern passenger train near here in December 1947 was due to the railroad's "negligence."



PAULI MURRAY, prominent lawyer, opened law offices recently in Six Malden Lane, New York. A former deputy attorney general of California, she has an outstanding academic record at Hunter College, Howard University Law School and the University of California. A short time ago she was elected by Madam Justice and the National Organization of Colored Women for distinctive work in law.

## REPORT FROM EUROPE

by Ollie Stewart

PARIS—Mrs. Edith S. Sampson, dynamic and volatile Chicago lawyer, was full of enthusiasm when she arrived in Paris July 4 with 27 other American leaders who are ringing freedom's bell around the world — and looking for peace.

The party of 28, guided by George V. Denny Jr., were helping America's Town Meeting of the Air celebrate its 15th year by going round the world this summer to discuss common problems face to face with leaders of other countries.

Mrs. Sampson was the only colored member of the group. She represented the National Council of Negro Women, of which organization she is chairman of the executive committee.

Lauded by N. O. Mayor.

"I spoke in London and in Paris last night," Mrs. Sampson told me. "And Mayor Morrison of New Orleans was the first to congratulate me. I told them that there will never be any lasting peace until all people, all minorities, have equal opportunity and equal rights. The mayor gave me a book about his program in New Orleans, and autographed it. Everybody in the group is swell."

When seen, Mrs. Sampson was making a tour of Montparnasse with Alfred A. Albert, who represented the American Civil Liberties Union. They shook hands with a group of students on the Boulevard Montparnasse, and went off arm in arm to see the sights of Paris.

Sponsored by Town Hall, and the American Broadcasting Company, with the co-operation of Pan-American Airways, the group most of this year. Visitors have left the States June 25, by air, for London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Rome, Ankara, Tel Aviv, Cairo, Karachi, New Delhi, Manila, Tokyo, Honolulu, San Francisco, New York and Washington. The tour ends officially September 4.

Sessions Transcribed

The party spends an average of five days in each world capital and participates in a series of World Town Hall seminars. In each capital also, a regular session of America's Town Meeting of the Air will be held on a sub-

ject of interest to both countries, with two prominent citizens of the country being visited, and two Americans, taking part. These sessions are transcribed for broadcast in the USA on the usual Tuesday evening hour.

Mrs. Sampson has been practicing law in Illinois since 1927, and was admitted to practice before the U.S. Supreme Court in 1934. Born in Pittsburgh, a former vice-president of the National Council

of Negro Women, she worked for many years in the Juvenile Court of Cook County, the largest and oldest juvenile court in the world.

Paris was only the second stop on the tour, but Mrs. Sampson said that the garden party at the American Embassy where she met Ambassador David K. Bruce was one of the highlights of the trip.

Bishop Walls in Europe

Another well-known American arriving in Europe this week was Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, representing the African Methodist Episcopal Church. He spent two weeks attending the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches, which held its sessions in London.

On July 21, Bishop Walls was slated to begin a short tour of cities on the continent, beginning with Paris, and extending to Rome and Geneva.

George Mitchell, doorman at the American Embassy for the past 40 years, has been gravely ill at the American hospital for several weeks. A fixture at the Embassy for a lifetime, Mitchell has been eligible for retirement for many years, but has refused to accept a pension. Reported to be well-fixed financially, Mitchell has not even drawn his salary for most of this year. Visitors have not been allowed to see him at the hospital.



## Honored By Chicago Club



Mrs. Georgia Jones Ellis, Chicago attorney, was honored as one of the most outstanding women in her profession by the Woman's City Club of Chicago last week. Mrs. Ellis, an assistant corporation counsel of the City of Chicago and an outstanding leader in the city's civic and social life, has as a current interest the building of a temple for the Eureka Grand chapter of the Order of Eastern Star in the State of Illinois.

Mrs. Georgia Jones Ellis, Chicago attorney, was honored as one of the most outstanding women in her profession by the Woman's City Club of Chicago last week. Mrs. Ellis, an assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago and an outstanding leader in the city's civic and social life, has as a current interest the building of a temple for the Eureka Grand Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star in the State of Illinois.

## Woman Attorney Tells Of Struggles

Mrs. Georgia Jones Ellis, one of Chicago's leading women attorneys, was one of four speakers who told the story of her struggles to reach the top to the Woman's City Club Friday. Atty. Ellis is an assistant corporation counsel and was general counsellor of the recent National Negro Achievement Day, June 24-26.

One of Atty. Ellis' current interests is the building of a temple for the Eureka Grand chapter, Order of Eastern Star. Recently she served as mistress of ceremonies at a program sponsored by

the Progressive Worthy Matrons club for the benefit of the Housing Authority. The other three women speakers at last week's program were Dr. Annie E. Freese, retired physician now devoting her services to helping blind students; Frieda L. Stein, publisher and operator of a book store, and Mrs. Alice Manning Dickey, president of the Midwestern Writers conference and former editor of McCall's magazine.



## 2 Negro Girls Pass N. J. Bar

NEWARK, N. J. — Two colored girls were among the 134 persons who successfully passed the New Jersey Bar examination last week.

When admitted to the bar Miss M. Bernadine Johnson, 26, of 544 N. Seventh st., and Miss Martha C. Belle, 25, of 134 Forest st., will be the first women of their race to be admitted to practice in this state.

Both are friends and are graduates of Rutgers Law School. Miss Johnson's father is a Newark attorney. She plans to join him in a partnership. Miss Belle is prominently identified in YWCA work and was one of the 28 girls who represented this country at the 1947 World Christian Youth Conference held in Oslo, Norway.



## Miss May Among 2 to Pass Ba. Bar

PHILADELPHIA

Plans for their admission to the State bar in February are being made by Miss Doris I. May, 25, and Charles Wright, 31, who were notified last week that they had successfully passed the examinations.

Miss May, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor B. May of 516 N. Allison St., is the third colored woman lawyer in Pennsylvania, following Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander and Mrs. Mabel D. Turner.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, she is serving her clerkship in the offices of Thomas M. Reed, Wright, who lives at the YMCA, 1724 Christian St., is in the offices of Herbert R. Cain Jr.

Plans Early Nuptials

Miss May was graduated with honors from Overbrook High School in 1941, first in her class from Howard University in 1944, and spent six weeks in the Virgin Islands studying colonial administration.

She attended the University of Pennsylvania Law School under a scholarship granted there and did her graduate work under a Delta Sigma Theta scholarship.

After her admission to the bar, she plans to be married in February to Walter P. Harris, accountant.

Wright is a graduate of Temple University School of Accounting and its Law School. He also is unmarried.



# Hail Walden Legal Fight For Negroes

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT

ATLANTA—More than 300 persons crowded in the banquet room of the Butler Street YMCA Saturday evening to pay tribute to one of Atlanta's illustrious sons—Attorney A. T. Walden for his services to Negroes in Atlanta and Georgia.

The banquet was under the auspices of the A. T. Walden Emblem Club, of which M. R. Austell is president.

Dr. William M. Boyd, state president of the Georgia NAACP, praised Walden for his untiring leadership in the "valiant fight for freedom of the Negro from economic and political serfdom in Georgia."

His achievements in the church brought these words from Leo B. Marsh, program secretary, National Council of the YMCA: "Walden has been brave and unafraid. He hasn't just prayed alone, but he has followed his praying with his hard work. The great recognition and place of the Butler Street YMCA testifies to his service. The status of the Negro in Georgia today bears the marks of Mr. Walden. He has fought for liberty and justice throughout the state of Georgia and his legal wisdom has influenced all Americans in one way or another."

Other speakers were C. A. Scott, editor and general manager of the Atlanta Daily, and Dr. William Holmes Borders, pastor of Wheat Street Baptist church.

The honored attorney was presented a hand-made leather two-suit traveling bag and inscribed metal plaque from the Emblem Club. Mrs. Walden was presented a bouquet of roses.

(24) ATTY. And MRS. A. T. WALDEN

## Atlantans Pay Walden Homage

A crowd estimated at between 200 and 300 Atlantans filled to capacity here Saturday evening, the Butler Street YMCA, to pay homage to Attorney A. T. Walden, distinguished Atlanta lawyer and leader, for his work and service to Negroes of Atlanta and Georgia; for his loyalty and devotion to the church and for his contributions to statecraft.

The occasion was an Appreciation Banquet honoring Atty. and Mrs. A. T. Walden, under the sponsorship of the A. T. Walden Emblem Club, M. R. Austell, President.

For his achievements in church and in state, Leo B. Marsh, Associate Program Secretary, National Council of the Y. M. C. A. lauded Mr. Walden. "In his fight for liberty and justice," Mr. Marsh said, "Walden has been brave and unafraid. He hasn't just prayed alone, but he has followed his prayers with hard work. The great recognition and place of the Butler Street YMCA testifies to his service. The status of Negro citizenship in Georgia today bears the marks of Mr. Walden. He has fought for liberty and justice throughout the state of Georgia and his legal wisdom has influenced all America in one or another way," the speaker stated.

Attorney E. S. D'Antignac lauded Mr. Walden as a lawyer saying among other things that Mr. Wal-

den has won the distinction of being one of the six distinguished Georgia lawyers by a survey conducted by independent pollsters.

C. A. Scott, editor and General Manager of The Atlanta Daily World, lauded Mr. Walden, President of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic clubs, as a political leader who has pioneered in the fight for full citizenship rights for Negroes. "We have come a long way since the White Primary was struck down in April, 1944," declared Mr. Scott, "and much of that progress is due to the untiring efforts of the man whom we honor here tonight," Mr. Scott stated.

### OTHER TESTIMONIALS

Dr. William M. Boyd, State head of NAACP branches, extolled Mr. Walden for his leadership and service to the local, state and National legal staffs of the Association. "For your valiant fight for freedom of the Negro from economic and political serfdom in Georgia," Dr. Boyd said, "I bring you greetings from our state chapter of branches and from the students and teachers of Fort Valley State College, who know and love you so well."

Herman Williams, a student at Morehouse college, sang a solo. H. B. Sutchings, Chairman of the committee on Arrangements, introduced

ed the speaker of the evening.

Dr. William Holmes Borders paid a fitting and final tribute on the program to Attorney Walden, for his great leadership in the Wheat Street Baptist church, for his great following among the common people of Atlanta and for his great practical interpretation of religion in his everyday life.

On behalf of the Emblem Club, T. M. Alexander presented Mr. Walden a hand-made leather two suit traveling bag. S. W. Walker presented an inscribed metal plaque, also on behalf of the Emblem Club. And Mrs. Walden received a bouquet of American roses.

## Red Letter Day Reported From In Walden Honor

Friday was a Red Letter day for members of the A. T. Walden Appreciation Banquet. The event, which provided a total of 200 complimentary reservations for patrons of the testimonial banquet, was held at the Butler Street YMCA and will move off promptly at 8 o'clock. M. R. Austell, Chairman of the Emblem Club under whose sponsorship the dinner is being held, announced Friday afternoon that a few more seats are still available and will be sold to those who make applications for them. Positively no additional applications will be accepted after 2 o'clock this afternoon. Here is the list of contributors received at the office Friday:

Miss Mabel Driskell, Miss B. M. Harper, Miss Jessie Mae Jones, Miss Faustina Hall, Miss E. Minnifield, C. Drummond, Mesdames E. M. Moss, O. L. Dennis, Mrs. Fannie Robertson, Mrs. Jessie Golze, Mrs. G. W. Owens, Mrs. C. E. Hanley, Mrs. Georgia Wilkins, Mrs. William Mackey, Mrs. Ruth Rodgers, Mrs. E. B. Martin, Mrs. Lottie E. Jones, Mrs. William H. Borders, Mrs. B. E. Usher, Mrs. H. J. Furlow, Albert J. Lewis, J. B. Blayton, Herman Williams, C. B. Dansby, T. R. Walker, Johnnie H. James, C. R. Yates, James Cambridge, Clarence Coleman, Virgil Hodges II, Clark Blackshear, Alvin Lowe, J. H. Calhoun, J. C. Cox, Nace Galanti, John W. Emmanuel, R. B. Beving, B. M. Harper, Edward Nix, Rev. Hightower, Rev. W. W. Weatherspool, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hawkins, Chief Luthall, Billie Owens, Dr. H. E. Nash, Prof. C. L. Gideons, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Brittain, Dr. J. Max Bond, Mr. and

Mrs. Ervin Favors, Dr. and Mrs. McClendon, Elder Alonzo Rose, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wilson, Mr. Samuel A. Martin, Mrs. C. B. Euger, S. W. Walker, Mrs. E. I. Garrison, Mrs. D. J. Alexander and Dr. D. R. Green.

Mr. and Mrs. Otilia Shellman, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Jett, Andrew Jackson, John Turner, Inez Bolton, Albert J. Lewis, J. L. Ralston, Dr. Reese, Miss Sadie Pittman, Dr. Wil-

Luis F. Cloud, Mrs. Eathis Crockett, Robert Rankin, R. R. Reid, Mrs. W. Gene Chandler, E. D. Days, Atty. A. Scott, Sr., Joseph T. Sharpe, Rev. E. B. D'Antignac, A. W. Ellington and Mrs. T. E. Sibley, H. B. Sutchings, Eugene Edwards, William Edwards, Mrs. Lizzie Smith, Atty. A. J. Prof. C. A. Bacote, T. R. Connolly, Scott, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Edward and Mrs. C. G. Ezzard, William Thomas, R. B. Thompson, Rev. S. T. ans, H. J. Furlow, J. S. Gar-Tompkins, H. H. Thomas, Mr. and B. Wise, J. D. Winston, Aaron Watson, Eugene Wilborn, S. Bird, Rev. Howard Bussey, Charles Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Otilia Shellman, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Jett, Andrew Jackson, John Turner, Inez Bolton, Albert J. Lewis, J. L. Ralston, Dr. Reese, Miss Sadie Pittman, Dr. Wil-

points in the area of community uplift and betterment. Friends who are anxious to join these citizens in honor of Mr. Walden can still do so by calling the Appreciation Dinner Chairman, Butler Street Y. M. C. A., LA. 0246. Here is the list of patrons who have signified their intentions of being in attendance. Others will be published in the Saturday morning's issue:

M. R. Austell, S. S. Abrams, C. M. Ashmore, Miles G. Amos, Mrs. Rosa Askew, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Burton, C. E. Boyd, M. J. Beavers, C. T. Brown, B. C. Brown, C. A. Brown, Dr. E. G. Boddie, Albert Bell, Dean B. R. Brazeal, C. S. Cox, Dr. R. L. Chamberlain, Atty. Charles Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Calloway, Mrs.

PREDICT SELL-OUT CROWD FOR WALDEN TESTIMONIAL

An extensive patrons' list, embracing lawyers, doctors, dentists, educators, church and club groups, and plain every-day men and women in the ordinary ranks, will join in the tribute to the man whose life has touched theirs at many important



Ham A. Boyd, O. A. Scott, Rev. Wm. H. Borders, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Hart, Rev. and Mrs. B. J. Johnson, Mr. Will Couch, Robert Drake, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. W. and Mr. Gilbert Truman, B. Scott,

# Appreciation Dinner For Walden Steaming

Hundreds of Atlantans colored and whites alike, and representing all ages and sexes, will turn aside from their busy pursuits here Saturday evening, when they will join in tribute and appreciation to Attorney A. T. Walden, beloved Atlanta leader and distinguished member of the Georgia Bar. The tribute will be held in the form of an Appreciation Dinner at the Butler Street YMCA and Leo B. Marsh, member of the staff of the National YMCA, New York City, will deliver the appreciation address. *Mar. 1-13-49*

A Citizens Committee, representing every angle of Negro life and activity in Atlanta, is at work, on plans and program, so as to insure the largest turnout ever to gather in tribute to a present day leader. The specific details of ticket distribution are in the hands of the members of the Emblem Club and reservations may be made over the phone by calling the Appreciation Dinner Chairman, LA. 0246, whereupon tickets will be supplied promptly.

At a final planning meeting Wednesday evening, members of the committee expressed gratification over the splendid response of citizens in every avenue of life in Atlanta. "Mr. Walden has touched, either directly or indirectly, the life of almost every man and woman in Atlanta," stated a member of the committee, "and it is most heartening to see the common people, like the civic, church and educational leaders, rallying so splendidly behind this effort to pay tribute to this man, who ranks so high in church and state."

## SPECIAL GROUPS

Members of the Atlanta Bar Association will turn out in a body. Several members of the white Bar Association have also indicated their desire to join in the tribute to Mr. Walden. Besides these two groups, several members of The Atlanta chapter of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic clubs have purchased tickets in blocks in order to demonstrate their confidence in Mr. Walden's leadership. Other groups include the Atlanta Laundry Workers, The Taxi-cab drivers, the Pullman Porters Union and several church and civic groups, including fraternal or-

## Organizations

Warren R. Cochrane, Executive Secretary of the Butler Street YMCA and M. R. Austell, President of the Emblem Club, expressed delight in the interest being manifested in the tribute for Mr. Walden, but took occasion to warn those not yet having made reservations to the dinner to do so at once, since it will not be possible to accommodate more than about 300 in the Dining Room of the Gymnasium. You can still obtain reservations by calling LA. 0246.

## A Timely And Worthy Tribute

*Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 15-19-49*  
It is not often in the span of a lifetime that citizens of any community are afforded the rare opportunity to pay homage to a man like Austin Thomas Walden, Atlanta lawyer and leader, who has achieved distinction in church and state. But citizens of Atlanta enjoyed that peculiar privilege Saturday-evening when nearly 300 of them gathered to acclaim him a faithful public servant and a trusted and beloved leader. *(24) Atlanta, Ga.*

For approximately 38 years, Mr. Walden has been on the firing line for liberty and human justice for the Negro people. He is a distinguished son of Georgia's soil, having been born and reared at Fort Valley, Georgia. He is a graduate of the Fort Valley State College; Atlanta University and the University of Michigan Law School. He gained distinction as a leading member of the Georgia Bar and has been declared one of the twelve most outstanding lawyers in the State. He is active in the YMCA, NAACP, Emblem Club, Community Chest, Urban League and head of the Georgia Association of Citizens Democratic clubs.

One by one, Walden has surmounted obstacle after obstacle, often after personal threats to his life. His rare capabilities could have easily afforded him a certain and swift rise in the legal profession in the North or East. But because of his love for his people, he elected to remain in his Southland. *Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 15-19-49*

Walden is more than a good lawyer and faithful servant he is a sympathetic man of God, who is impelled by deep Christian motives. He is not only a hard working civic leader, he is likewise, a generous contributor to all worthy causes. His counsel is sought, not only in Atlanta but throughout Georgia and the Nation. He is, incidentally, a gifted speaker and a brilliant thinker. Through his life runs a golden chain of service, the like of which few Negroes can equal, either in Georgia or the Nation. We honor him and commend the good judgement of the Emblem Club for affording Atlantans the rich opportunity of honoring so worthy a man and his mate, Mrs. Walden.



# Harlem Woman Lawyer Resigns Welfare Post

24 By JESSE H. WALKER

The resignation of Mrs. Ruth Whitehead Whaley on Monday from the position as Executive Assistant to Commissioner of Welfare Raymond M. Hillard was accepted with "regret" from the Commissioner but received with shades of anger and exasperation by the many friends of the well-known lawyer who was the first Negro woman graduate of the Fordham University Law School.

Mrs. Whaley resigned because Board of Estimate, the Mayor, and the State Civil Service Commission, in its October meeting, again failed to approve her \$8,000 a year post as exempt from Civil Service. The position of Executive Assistant to Commissioner Hillard was only one of several new positions created in the reorganization of the Welfare Department following Commissioner Hillard's appointment. All the others were approved by the State Commission as exempt from Civil Service. Part of the Bureau of Welfare Administration, they included the director, and three borough directors. All the above are white.

## Top Level Position

It is felt in many circles that bias and politics played no little part in the State Commission's refusal to approve Mrs. Whaley's position. Her post with the Welfare Department, a highly confidential and administrative one, was one of the few top level positions held by Negroes in the City administration.

While she did not say the State Commission failed to approve her exemption because she is a Negro, Mrs. Whaley did imply such in a statement to this paper.

"When Negroes," she said, "are sufficiently aware, alert and discreet in the use of their potential power, no party will dare tangle with positions held by members of the Negro group in any way different from the way they handle positions held by Caucasians."

## All Named by Dewey

The State Commission is made up of three members, two Republicans and one Democrat. All are appointed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, the latter a Republican.

Mrs. Whaley, a Democrat, was appointed to the post, August 10, 1948, by Mayor William O'Dwyer. Her position was approved as exempt from Civil Service by the